The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 8. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1896. NO. 13

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 17, 1896.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.		P. M.
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	9.30	.....	.....
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	8.23	12.25	.....	4.40
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	10.30	.....	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.50	.....	11.25	.....	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P M.	Dly* P. M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.10	11.30	3.50	5.00	10.20
Rockville	....	8.23	11.40	.....	5.13	10.31
Marysville.....	3.24	8.27	11.44	.....	5.18	10.34
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.45	11.59	4.15	5.34	10.47
Newport	3.59	9.15	12.21	4.35	6.02	11.06
Millerstown.		9.25	.....	.....	6.11	.....
Thompsontown		9.36	.....	.....	6.21	.....
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.54	.....	.....	6.38	.....
Mifflin	4.37	10.00	12.53	5.07	6.43	11.40
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.23	1.10	5.27	7.07	11.58
McVeytown....	5.20	10.48	1.27	.....	7.30	.....
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.10	.....	.....	7.50	.....
Mount Union...	5.42	11.16	1.46	6.08	7.56	.....
Mapleton.	5.49	11.23	.....	.....	8.02	.....
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	11.42	2.04	6.27	8.20	12.55
Petersburg	6.21	11.57	2.18	.....	8.33	.....
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.23	2.44	h	8.56	.....
Tyrone.	6.55	12.30	2.50	7.04	9.02	1.32
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.51	3.08	7.23	9.20	.....
Altoona.....	7.40	1.10	3.25	7.40	9.35	2.00
Pittsburg	12.10	6.05	7.20	11.30	2.00	5.30
	P M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	A. M.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly PM.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....		3.10	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....		7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....		7.30	11.52	2.26	6.20	9.19
Tyrone		7.48	12.03	2.45	6.37	9.33
Birmingham		7.53	g	2.50	6.42	
Petersburg		8.17		3.15	7.06	
Huntingdon....	5.10	8.30	12.35	3.30	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.....	5.25	8.47		3.48	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	5.31	8.53		3.56	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	5.36	8.58		4.02	7.46	
McVeytown....	5.53	9.15		4.23	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	6.15	9.35	1.33	4.50	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	6.36	9.55	1.50	5.15	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	6.42	9.59		5.20	8.52	
Thompsontown	6.57	10.14		5.38	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.06	10.22		5.48	9.16	
Newport	7.15	10.32		6.00	9.26	
Duncannon.....	7.39	10.54		6.26	9.50	
Marysville	7.54	11.07		6.42	10.04	
Rockville.	7.58	11.12		6.48		
Harrisburg.....	8.10	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P. M.	P. M.	P M	P.M.		A. M.
Baltimore2.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40		
Washington....	1.25	*4.10	7.30			
Philadelphia ...	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15		4.30
New York.....	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53		7.33

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.35 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.20, 10.28 A. M. and 3.25 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.35 and 7.25 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A. M., and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 5.30 a. m., on Monday, May 18, 1896.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	NORTH. Mail, No.3	NORTH. Mixed, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a. m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 12	8 48	6 20	Robertsdale	11 37	6 39	2 58
1 24	9 00	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	2 46
1 36	9 12	6 44	Cole's	11 11	6 15	2 34
2 04	9 38	7 10	Saltillo	10 41	5 34	1 54
2 11	9 45	7 17	Three Springs	10 33	5 27	1 47
2 23	9 57	7 29	*Beersville	10 21	5 15	1 35
2 36	10 09	7 43	Rockhill	9 55	4 53	1 23
2 51	10 24	7 58	Shirley	9 40	4 38	1 08
2 58	10 31	8 05	*Augh. Mills	9 32	4 31	1 01
3 13	10 46	8 20	Mount Union	9 20	4 16	12 46

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.35, a. m., Cooks 7.47, Coles 7.59, Saltillo 8.24, Three Springs 8.32, Beersville 8.44, arrives at Rockhill 8.56.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13. Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.52, Beersville 6.02, arrives at Rockhill 6.14.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.45 a. m., Beersville 6.55, Three Springs 7.17, Saltillo 7.24, Coles 7.59, Cooks 8.11, arrives at Robertsdale 8.23.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

Extra(Saturday only), leaves Rockhill 12.22 p. m., Beersville 12.34, Three Springs 12.46, Saltillo 12.53, Coles 1.36, Cooks 1.46, arrives at Robertsdale 1.56.

Extra(Saturday only), leaves Robertsdale 3.08 p. m., Cooks 3.20, Coles 3.32, Saltillo 3.57, Three Springs 4.04, Beersville 4.16, arrives at Rockhill 4.28.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	10 00	L Rockhill A	9 05	5 05
5 53	9 53	*Blacklog	9 12	5 12
5 45	9 45	*Cedar Rock	9 20	5 20
5 41	9 41	*Locke Vall'y	9 24	5 24
5 35	9 35	*Shade Gap Stair	9 30	5 30
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations.

Trains 7, 8, 9, 10 carry passengers when run.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

Our Surprise Party.

The Sixth Corps, encamped below Falmouth, got orders to move, April 28, 1863. Donning our war paint and feathers we started for Franklin's Crossing at the Rappahannock. When near there we halted for the night, but were allowed no fires. During the evening an order was read to us detailing the Third Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps, consisting of the 18th, 31st and 32d N. Y. and 95th Pa., to lead the advance in the pontoons to surprise the Johnnies.

We had been over the same ground with Burnside the previous December, and knew the rebs would have things well fixed for our reception. However, the old Sixth never flinched from the work assigned it. We determined that so far as our brigade was concerned the surprise party should be a success.

At daylight, with bayonets unfixed, muskets loaded, but not capped everything fastened, to make no noise, we moved quietly down the river bank into the pontoons as they lay in the river. Fortunately a heavy fog concealed our movements from the rebs. After pushing off we found the pontoons too close together to use oars, some went ahead while others held back until we had room enough.

The river is rather deep at this point, and while crossing we did some solid thinking. We wondered if the Johnnies had let the dogs loose, and the latter were cross; whether they had left any wheelbarrows or stray baby carriages lying around for us to fall over, hurt our shins, and cause us to backslide; whether the refreshments would be cold, indigestible lead or cold huckleberry pudding, or if it would be oysters or saltpeter on the half-shell. Would it be champagne, Virginia tanglefoot, or aqua pura with a free bath included. We feared there might be some yahoo of a battery browsing around to spoil the program by shipwrecking the whole outfit—a proceeding not to be desired, as a knapsack and a haversack are not a suitable bathing costume.

Everything was so quiet we thought the Johnnies were not at home; that perhaps they had not paid rent and the landlord had fired them out. As our pontoon touched the bank there was a flash almost in our faces and a volley went over our heads, the balls striking some of the boys on the other side of the river. Capping our guns and fixing bayonets we rushed up the bank to introduce ourselves and demand an explanation.

Just then our boys on the other side opened fire, and we had to tumble down the bank again to avoid being shot by them. We yelled to stop firing; that this was our picnic, but they paid no attention until we sent a man over.

Just here a chap with an overcoat on that looked as if it had done duty as a scarecrow or been on Burnside's mud march, and waving a rusty old saber, scrambled up the bank saying "Come on, boys!" We joined the procession and soon had possession of rifle-pits and earthworks. All the Johnnies but two or three had gone. The chap alluded to above proved to be Brig.-Gen. D. A. Russell, whom we had never seen before, as he had taken command only the night previous. We needed no further introduction, but concluded he was "brick." Our loss was slight, and our surprise party a success: only some of the boys got a good ducking as they jumped, rolled or tumbled out of the pontoons into the water when the Johnnies fired on us.

—*J. Shaw, 95th Pa., Reading, Pa., in the National Tribune.*

The Selfishness of Europe.

Great Britain refused to lift her hand in aid of the Armenian Christians on the ground that such intervention would mean a general European war, during the progress of which the Armenians would be exterminated while thousands of others members of the contending armies, would likewise perish. "If a war would result in nothing of substantial benefit to the Armenians," said Lord Salisbury, "but only in a great bill of costs and the sacrifice of the flower of our army, why should we prosecute it?" He added that the Armenians might perish, but Great Britain would offer no effective remonstrance.

The secret of Lord Salisbury's refusal to interfere was found in the warning sent him by Russi a that armed interference in Armenia would mean war, and she is saying the same thing concerning Crete. Notwithstanding the fact that Turkey is pouring troops into the disaffected island, while the smoke of burning villages ascends to the heavens, Great Britain will do nothing. Russia has once more spoken, and to precisely the same effect as in the case of Armenia. True the inhabitants of Crete are Christians, and they have been terribly wronged and greatly oppressed, but Russia has no love for popular uprisings, looks with great disfavor upon all movements which have for their object the freedom of the people, and would rather aid the Turkish tyrant than the Christian slave. And Great Britain however she may disguise it, is afraid of Russia. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say the present government of Great Britain is afraid of Russia.

In truth, the attitude of Europe toward the Armenians, the Cretans, the Macedonians, and all Christians who are in subjection to the cruel and despotic Turk, is one that ought to bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of her rulers and statesmen. Selfishness supreme and Universal, rules the hour. The Russian protects the Turk because he expects to gain substantial advantages in due time. And the other nations stand aloof, for the reason that their mutual jealousy makes any other course too risky to be adopted. The world is thus treated to the outrageous spectacle of the Turk massacreing Christian men and outraging Christian women, under the protection of one alleged Christian nation and by the sufferance of the others.

Pullman Wheels.

Every wheel on a Pullman car is made of paper. You do not see the paper because it is covered with iron and steel. The body of the wheel is a block of paper about four inches thick. Around this is a rim of steel measuring from two to three inches. It is this thin steel rim of course which comes in contact with the rails. The sides are covered with circular iron plates bolted on. This is not alone confined to Pullman cars, but some of the heaviest engines have wheels as described above.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St., San Francisco suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in coughs and colds. Free trial bottles at B. O'Connor & Son's. Regular size 50c and $1.00

Politeness Always Pays.

A young law student by the name of J. Spencer Miller found himself a few days ago the possessor of a handsome fortune valued at $70,000. His benefactor was Bernito Mull, an Italian, who was known to be very wealthy. Four or five years ago Miller was traveling with an engineer corps up the State. He lived at Scranton for nearly a year and while there made the acquaintance of Mull. After befriending the Italian when he was set upon by hoodlums the two became fast friends and during a long illness of young Miller the Italian waited upon him and gave him daily presents of flowers and dainties. Miller returned to Media three years ago and the intimacy ceased. The Media boy had about forgotten his foreign friend, when a letter came from a person in Scranton saying that Mull had died at St. Louis, Mo., and had left $70,000 worth of his fortune to J. Spencer Miller. The letter asked: "Are you the J. Spencer Miller referred to in the will?" Mr. Miller at first was inclined to regard the whole thing as a joke, but on telephoning to other persons at Scranton he found that such a bequest had really been made. The only question is whether or not the J. Spencer Miller, of Media, is the person mentioned in the will. There seems to be no doubt of it. Mr. Miller believes he is certainly the man, and with his attorney has gone to Scranton to make a thorough investigation of the strange case. Mull was eccentric and was a convival sort of a person. He was about forty years old. Miller, the legatee, is a muscular man of twenty-two, whose parents reside at Media.

A New Electric Light.

The New York Herald says: "Nikola Tesla has solved the problem which he set before himself several years ago, and which may revolutionize the system of electric lighting. It is, electrical experts say, the nearest perfect adaptation of the great force of nature to the use of man. In Mr. Tesla's laboratory, in Houston street, is a bulb not more than three inches in length, which when the current turns into it becomes a ball of light. The heat is almost imperceptible. With it a very large room is so lighted that it is possible to read in any corner. Yes, this is done without films and without the attachments necessary in existing lights. The rays are so strong that the sharpest photographs may be taken by them. No new dynamo is required to produce the current. The bulb is attached to a wire connected with the street current. There is no danger of harmful shock in its use."

Chemical investigations by one of the experiment stations prove that oxygen is driven off by heating fruit at time of canning, and that if such fruit is opened and turned into a dish and allowed to stand three hours it re-absorbs oxygen from the air and regains much of its original flavor. According to this authority, the proper quantity of sugar to incorporate with canned fruit is for each quart, as follows: Cherries, 8 ounces; raspberries, 6; strawberries, 10; quinces, 12; pears, 10, peaches, 6; plums 10; currants, 10.

—Mothers will find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy especially valuable for croup and whooping cough. It will give prompt relief and is safe and pleasant. We have sold it for several years and it has never failed to give the most perfect satisfaction. G. W. Richards, Duquesne, Pa. Sold by J. G. Gillam.

A Dismal Prophecy.

Lieutenant Totten, of the United States Army, famed for his prophecies and Biblical interpretations, thinks the end of the age is at hand, and cites the present political situation, the St. Louis tornado and other conditions as proof of this. He says: "Twice in the Christian era three of the greater planets exterior to the earth have been in coincident perihelia, in the sixth and sixteenth centuries. They were famous eras of plague, pestilence and perturbation among men, and now for the first time in the history of man all of the planets, exterior as well as interior, superior as well as inferior, are approaching a coincident period of ominous and, I cannot but believe, malific influence. It will culminate only at the very end of the century, and may extend well over into the next. At that time all of the planets will be in line, conjunction, tugging together at the sun, while the earth, upon the opposite side of the sun, will be subjected to their united action.

"From the physical standpoint alone this condition of affairs cannot but result in widespread disaster, expressed in all the terms that nature knows—cyclones, earthquakes, tidal waves, etc. Such an unbalancing of the normal condition will try to their deepest foundations the institutions upon which the false system of modern society lives, moves and has its being."

One on Mahany the Celt.

From the Washington Post.

The other day Congressman Stone of Pennsylvania, who is one of the practical jokers of the house, approached Mr. Mahany of New York, who is an authority of Celtic orthography and orthœpy.

"Mahany," said Stone, "how would you pronounce this word," and he spelled it out very carefully —"M-a-c-H-i-n-e-r-y?"

"That's easy," said Mahany; "that's the name of an old Irish book—MacHinery, a little bit of Danish mixed with Milesian."

"You're mistaken," said Stone, "that's pure English—Machinery."

Mahany collapsed. "Don't tell anybody," he implored. "If that got out among the Irish of my district it would ruin me."

His Own Grandfather.

I married a widow who had a daughter. My father visited my house frequently, fell in love and married my step-daughter. Thus my father became my son-in-law, and my step-daughter my mother, because she was my father's wife. My step-daughter had also a son; he was of course my brother and at the same time my grandchild, for he was the son of my daughter. My wife was my grandmother, because she was my mother's mother. I was my wife's husband and grandchild at the same time; and as the husband of a person's grandmother is his grandfather, I was my own grandfather.

—If it required an annual outlay of $100.00 to insure a family against any serious consequences from an attack of bowel complaint during the year there are many who would feel it their duty to pay it; that they could not afford to risk their lives, and those of their family for such an amount. Any one can get this insurance for 25 cents, that being the price of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. In almost every neighborhood some one has died from an attack of bowel complaint before medicine could be procured or a physician summoned. One or two doses of this remedy will cure any ordinary case. It never fails. Can you afford to take the risk for so small amount? For sale by J. G. Gillam.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "God in Everything."

TEXT: "Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing? And one of them shall not fall on the ground without your Father."—Matthew x., 29.

You see the Bible will not be limited in the choice of symbols. There is haraly a beast or bird or insect which has not been called to illustrate some divine truth—the ox's patience, the ant's industry, the spider's skill, the hind's surefootedness, the eagle's speed, the dove's gentleness, and even the sparrow's meanness and insignificance. In oriental countries none but the poorest people buy the sparrow and eat it—so very little meat is there on the bones, and so very poor is it what there is of it. The comfortable population would not think of touching it any more than you would think of eating a bat or a lamprey. Now, says Jesus, if God takes such good care of a poor bird that is not worth a cent, will He not care for you, an immortal?

We associate God with revolutions. We can see a divine purpose in the discovery of America, in the invention of the art of printing, in the exposure of the gunpowder plot, in the contrivance of the needle gun, in the ruin of an Austrian or Napoleonic despotism; but how hard it is to see God in the minute personal affairs of our lives! We think of God as making a record of the starry host, but cannot realize the Bible truth that he knows how many hairs are on our head. It seems a grand thing that God provided food for hundreds of thousands of Israelites in the desert; but we cannot appreciate the truth that, when a sparrow is hungry, God stoops down and opens its mouth and puts the seed in. We are struck with the idea that God fills the universe with his presence, but cannot understand how he encamps in the crystal palace of a dew drop, or finds room to stand between the alabaster pillars of the pond lily. We can see God in the clouds. Can we see God in these flowers at our feet?

We are apt to place God on some great stage—or to try to do it—expecting Him there to act out His stupendous projects, but we forget that the life of a Cromwell, an Alexander or a Washington or an archangel is not more under divine inspection than your life or mine. Pompey thought there must be a mist over the eyes of God because He so much favored Cæsar. But there is no such mist. He sees everything. We say God's path is in the great waters. True enough; but no more certainly than He is in the water in the glass on the table. We say God guides the stars in their courses. Magnificent truth! But no more certain truth than that He decides which road or street you shall take in coming to church. Understand that God does not sit upon an indifferent or unsympathetic throne, but that He sits down beside you to-day, and stands beside me to-day, and no affair of our lives is so insignificant but that it is of importance to God.

In the first place, God chooses our occupation for us. I am amazed to see how many people there are dissatisfied with the work they have to do. I think three-fourths wish they were in some other occupation, and they spend a great deal of time in regretting that they got in the wrong trade or profession. I want to tell you that God put into operation all the influences which led you to that particular choice. Many of you are not in the business that you expected to be in. You started for the ministry and learned merchandise; you started for the law and you are a physician; you preferred agriculture and you became a mechanic. You thought one way; God thought another. But you ought not to sit down and mourn over the past. You are to remember that God arranged all these circumstances by which you were made what you are.

Hugh Miller says, "I will be a stonemason;" God says, "You will be a geologist." David goes out to attend his father's sheep; God calls him to govern a nation. Saul goes out to hunt his father's asses, and before he gets back finds the crown of regal dominion. How much happier would we be if we were content with the places God gave us! God saw your temperament and all the circumstances by which you were surrounded, and I believe nine-tenths of you are in the work you are best fitted for. I hear a great racket in my watch, and I find that the hands, and the wheels, and the spring are getting out of their places. I send it down to the jeweler's and say, "Overhaul that watch and teach the wheels, and the spring, and the hands to mind their own business." You know a man having a large estate. He gathers his working hands in the morning, and says to one, "You go and trim that vine;" to another, "You go and weed those flowers;" to another, "You plow that tough glebe;" and each one goes to his particular work. The owner of the estate points the man to what he knows he can do best, and so it is with the Lord.

I remark further that God has arranged the place of our dwelling. What particular city or town, street or house you shall live in seems to be a mere matter of accident. You go out to hunt for a house, and you happen to pass up a certain street, and happen to see a sign, and you select that house. Was it all happening so? Oh, no! God guided you in every step. He foresaw the future. He knew all your circumstances, and He selected just that one house as better for you than any of the 10,000 habitations in the city. Our house, however humble the roof and however lowly the portals, is as near God's heart as an Alhambra or a Kremlin. Prove it, you say. Proverbs iii., 33, "He blesseth the habitation of the just."

I remark further that God arranges all our friendships. You were driven to the wall. You found a man just at that crisis who sympathized with you and helped you. You say, "How lucky I was!" There was no luck about it. God sent that friend just as certainly as He sent the angel to strengthen Christ. Your domestic friends, your business friends, your Christian friends, God sent them to bless you, and if any of them have proved traitorous, it is only to bring out the value of those who remain. If some die, it is only that they may stand at the outposts of heaven to greet you at your coming.

You always will have friends, warm hearted friends, magnanimous friends, and when sickness comes to your dwelling there will be watchers. When trouble comes to your heart, there will be sympathizers. When death comes there will be gentle fingers to close the eyes and fold the hands and gentle lips to tell of a resurrection. Oh, we are compassed by a bodyguard of friends! Every man, if he has behaved himself well, is surrounded by three circles of friends—those of the outer circle wishing him well; those in the next circle willing to help him; while close up to his heart are a few who would die for him. God pity the wretch who has not any friends!

I remark again, that God puts down the limit to our temporal prosperity. The world of finance seems to have no God in it. You cannot tell where a man will land. The affluent fall; the poor rise. The ingenious fail; the ignorant succeed. An enterprise opening grandly, shuts in bankruptcy, while out of the peat dug up from some New England marsh the millionaire builds his fortune. The poor man thinks it is chance that keeps him down; the rich man thinks it is chance which hoists him; and they are both wrong. It is so hard to realize that God rules the money market, and has a hook in the nose of the stock gambler, and that all the commercial revolutions of the world shall result in the very best for God's dear children.

My brethren, do not kick against the divine allotments. God knows just how much money it is best for you to lose. You never gain unless it is best for you to gain. You go up when it is best for you to go up and go down when it is best for you to go down. Prove it, you say. I will. Romans viii., 28, "All things work together for good to them that love God." You go into a factory and you see 20 or 30 wheels, and they are going in different directions. This band is rolling off this way and another band another way; one down and another up. You say, "What confusion in a factory!" Oh, no! all these different bands are only different parts of the machinery. So I go into your life and see strange things. Here is one providence pulling you one way and another in another way. But these are different parts of one machinery by which He will advance your everlasting and present well being.

Now you know that a second mortgage, and a third and fourth mortgage are often worth nothing. It is the first mortgage that is a good investment. I have to tell you that every Christian man has a first mortgage on every trial, and on every disaster, and it must make a payment of eternal advantage to his soul. How many worriments it would take out of your heart if you believed that fully. You buy goods and hope the price will go up, but you are in a fret and a frown for fear the price will go down. You do not buy the goods using your best discretion in the matter, and then say: "Oh, Lord, I have done the best I could! I commit this whole transaction into Thy hands!" That is what religion is good for or it is good for nothing.

There are two things, says an old proverb, you ought not to fret about—first, things that you can help, and second, things which you cannot help. If you can help them, why do you not apply the remedy? If you cannot help them, you might as well surrender first as last. My dear brethren, do not sit any longer moping about your ledger. Do not sit looking so despondingly upon your stock of unsalable goods. Do you think that God is going to allow you, a Christian man, to do business alone? God is the controlling partner in every firm, and although your debtors may abscond, although your securities may fail, although your store may burn, God will, out of an infinity of results, choose for you the very best results.

Do not have any idea that you can overstep the limit that God has laid down for your prosperity. You will never get one inch beyond it. God has decided how much prosperity you can stand honorably and employ usefully and control righteously; and at the end of the year you will have just so many dollars and cents, just so much wardrobe, just so much furniture, just so many bonds and mortgages, and nothing more. I will give you $100 for every penny you get beyond that. God has looked over your life. He knows what is best for you, and he is going to bless you in time, and bless you for eternity; and He will do it in the best way. Your little child says: "Papa, I wish you would let me have that knife." "No," you say, "it is a sharp knife and you will cut yourself." He says, "I must have it." "But you cannot have it," you reply. He gets angry and red in the face, and says he will have it; but you say he shall not have it. Are you not kind in keeping it from him? So God treats His children, I say, "I wish, Heavenly Father, to get that." God says, "No, my child." I say, "I must have it." God says, "You cannot have it." I get angry and say, "I will have it." God says, "You shall not have it;" and I do not get it. Is He not kind and loving and the best of Fathers? Do you tell me there is no rule and regulation in these things? Tell that to the men who believe in no God and no Bible. Tell it not to me!

A man of large business concludes to go our of his store, leaving much of his investments in the business, and he says to his sons: "Now, I am going to leave this business in your hands. Perhaps I may come back in a little while, and perhaps not. While I am gone you will please to look after affairs." After awhile the father comes back and finds everything at loose ends, and the whole business seems to be going wrong. He says: "I am going to take possession of this business—you know I never fully surrendered it—and henceforth consider yourselves subordinates." Is he not right in doing it? He saves the business. The Lord seems to let us go on in life, guided by our own skill, and we make miserable work of it. God comes down to our shop, or our store, and says: "Things are going wrong. I come to take charge. I am Master and I know what is best, and I proclaim my authority." We are merely subordinates. It is like a boy at school with a long sum that he cannot do. He has been working at it for hours, making figures here and rubbing out figures there, and it is all mixed up, and the teacher, looking over the boy's shoulder, knows that he cannot get out of it, and cleaning the slate, says, "Begin again." Just so God does to us. Our affairs get into an inextricable entanglement, and He rubs everything out and says, "Begin again!" Is He not wise and loving in so doing?

I think the trouble is that there is so large a difference between the divine and the human estimate as to what is enough. I have heard of people striving for that which is enough, but I never heard of any one who had enough. What God calls enough for man man call too little. What man calls enough God says is too much. The difference between a poor man and a rich man is only the difference in banks. The rich man puts his money in the Washington bank, or the Central bank, or the Metropolitan bank, or some other bank of that character, while the poor man comes up and makes his investments in the bank of Him who runs all the quarries, all the mines, all the gold, all the earth, all heaven. Do you think a man can fail when he is backed up like that?

You may have seen a map on which is described, with red ink, the travels of the children of Israel through the desert to the promised land. You see how they took this and that direction, crossed that river and went through the sea. Do you know God has made a map of your life with paths leading up to this river and across that sea? But, blessed be God, the path always comes out at the promised land. Mark that! Mark that!

I remark again that all those things that seem to be but accidents in our life are under the divine supervision. We sometimes seem to be going helmless and anchorless. You say, "If I had some other trade; if I had not gone there this summer; if I had lived in some other house." You have no right to say that. Every tear you wept, every step you have taken, every burden you have carried is under divine inspiration, and that event which startled your whole household with horror God met with perfect placidity, because He knew it was for your good. It was part of a great plan projected long ago. In eternity, when you come to reckon up your mercies, you will point to that affliction as one of your greatest blessings.

God has a strange way with us. Joseph found his way to the prime minister's chair by being pushed into a pit; and to many a Christian down is up. The wheat must be flailed; the quarry must be blasted; the diamond must be ground; the Christian must be afflicted; and that single event, which you supposed stood entirely alone, was a connecting link between two great chains, one chain reaching through all eternity past and the other chain reaching through all eternity future—so small an event fastening two eternities together.

A missionary coming from India to the United States stopped at St. Helena while the vessel was taking water. He had his little child with him. They walked along by an embankment, and a rock at that moment became loosened and, falling instantly, killed the child. Was it an accident? Was it a surprise to God? Had He allowed His servant, after a life of consecration, to come to such a trial? Not such is my God. There are no accidents in the divine mind, though they may seem so to us. God is good, and by every single incident of our life, whether it be adverse or otherwise, before earth and heaven, God will demonstrate His mercy.

I hear a man say: "That idea belittles God. You bring Him down to such little things." Oh, I have a more thorough appreciation of God in little things than I have in great things. The mother does not wait until the child has crushed its foot or broken its arm before she administers sympathy. The child comes in with the least bruise, and the mother kisses it. God does not wait for some tremendous crisis in our life, but comes down to us in our most insignificant trials and throws over us the arms of His mercy.

Going up the White Mountains some years ago I thought of that passage in the Bible that speaks of God as weighing mountains in a balance. As I looked at those great mountains I thought, Can it be possible that God can put these great mountains in scales? It was an idea too great for me to grasp; but when I saw a bluebell down by the mule's foot, on my way up Mount Washington, then I understood the kindness and goodness of God. It is not so much of God in great things I can understand, but of God in little things.

There is a man who says, "That doctrine cannot be true, because things do go so very wrong." I reply it is no inconsistency on the part of God, but a lack of understanding on our part. I hear that men are making very fine shawls in some factory. I go in on the first floor and see only the raw materials, and I ask, "Are these the shawls I have heard about?" "No," says the manufacturer. "Go up to the next floor," and I go up, and there I begin to see the design. But the man says: "Do not stop here. Go up to the top floor of the factory and you will see the idea fully carried out." I do so, and having come to the top, see the complete pattern of an exquisite shawl. So in our life, standing down on a low level of Christian experience we do not understand God's dealings. He tells us to go up higher and higher until we begin to understand the divine meaning with respect to us, and we advance until we stand at the very gate of heaven, and there see God's idea all wrought out—a perfect idea of mercy, of love, of kindness. And we say, "Just and true are all my ways." It is all right at the top. Remember there is no inconsistency on the part of God, but it is only our mental and spiritual incapacity.

Some of you may be disapointed this summer—vacations are apt to be disappointments—but whatever your perplexities and worriments, know that "Man's heart deviseth his way, but the Lord directeth his steps." Ask these aged men in this church if it is not so. It has been so in my own life. One summer I started for the Adirondacks, but my plans were so changed that I landed in Liverpool. I studied law and I got into the ministry. I resolved to go as a missionary to China, and staid in the United States. I thought I would like to be in the east, and I went to the west. All the circumstances of life, all my work, different from that which I expected. "A man's heart deviseth his way, but the Lord directeth his steps."

So, my dear friends, this day take home this subject. Be content with such things as you have. From every grass blade under your feet learn the lesson of divine care, and never let the smallest bird flit across your path without thinking of the truth that two sparrows are sold for a farthing, and one of them shall not fall on the ground without your Father. Blessed be His glorious name forever. Amen.

Minor Mention.

Apricots will scarcely be a quarter crop.

The privilege of the Banque de France expires December 31, 1897.

The popular demand for better roads in New Jersey is increasing.

Gold has been found in Cambria coal fields, near Cheyenne, Wyoming.

The cranberry crop in South Jersey will be the largest for many years.

Great Britain will act as arbitrator in the boundary dispute between Argentina and Chile.

The army worms are more plentiful in some portions of Missouri and Illinois than they have been for years.

Smallpox has made its appearance among the Papagoes in Arizona, and from all reports seems to be spreading rapidly.

A great new German company has been formed, with a capital of $3,000,000, to establish iron works and a railway engine factory in Southern Russia.

The Tennessee Centennial Exposition Company has expended to date $204,354, and has a surplus of $34,197, An additional subscription is to be asked.

Among the students just graduated from the Baltimore Law School, and admitted to the bar was ex-Judge George W. Lindsay, of the Orphans' Court. He is just past seventy years of age.

Philadelphia will try to mitigate the hand-organ nuisance with an ordinance prohibiting playing before nine a. m. or after ten p. m., and also prohibiting playing in front of hospitals, schoolhouses and churches when requested to move on.

One of the guests at the ceremony of unveiling the statue of General William Henry Harrison in Cincinnati was Bernard McDonald, of Grant County, Indiana, now more than eighty years old, who acted as pallbearer at the funeral of General Harrison.

An aged citizen of Kokomo, Ind., went to a store the other day and bought a fine suit of clothes, saying that he wanted something decent to be buried in. Before he got home he was kicked by a horse and so seriously injured that his death followed.

Governor Stone, of Missouri, has denied the request of Mayor Walbridge, of St. Louis, for the calling of a special session of the Legislature to appropriate money for the reconstruction of the municipal and State institutions damaged by the recent tornado, on the ground that the emergency is not so great that it cannot wait for the regular session.

Menier, the chocolate king, who bought the Island of Anticosti, which is British territory, and Commetant, his superintendent, have forbidden Canadian fishermen within the three-mile limit. Menier's men have driven Canadian fishermen from the island and warned them to come to Anticosti no more. The Canadian Government will investigate.

Fatal Collapse of a Resevoir.

By the collapse of the Goodrich reservoir near Baker City, Oregon, R. French, his wife and five children were drowned.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JUNE 28.

The Second Quarterly Review—Golden Text: Luke xxiv., 47—Commentary on the Quarter's Lessons.

LESSON I.—The Resurrection of Christ—Easter lesson (Luke xxiv., 1-12). Golden Text, Luke xxiv., 6, "He is not here, but is risen." This quarter's lessons begin and end with a resurrection lesson from the beginning and end of this chapter. They certainly could not have a better beginning and ending, for it is the greatest topic of the Scriptures. Apart from the resurrection of Christ there is no salvation (I Cor. xv., 14-19). But He is risen and alive forevermore, and at His coming all that are His shall rise and meet Him on His way to the earth (I Cor. xv., 23; I Thess. iv., 16-18). May these things not seem to us as idle tales, but as glorious realities affecting our whole life.

LESSON II.—Parable of the Great Supper (Luke xiv., 15-24). Golden Text, Luke xiv., 17, "Come, for all things are now ready." When the dead in Christ shall have risen and met their Lord in the air, there shall be a great supper, even the marriage supper of the Lamb (Rev. xix., 7-9). The invitations to this supper have been out for a long time. Some of us have been led by the Spirit to accept the invitation, and we expect to be there, but will there be others there through our invitation? Many in the dark places of the earth wait to be invited, and we have the invitations for them.

LESSON III.—The Lost Found (Luke xv., 11-24). Golden Text, Luke xv., 10, "There is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth." In the love of the Father, Son and Spirit, as shown forth in this chapter, we see how we ought to seek and find the lost and bring them to the feast. Not by pitying self, but by denying self and esteeming Christ and His kingdom more than all earthly friends or things shall we honor Him and help to hasten the marriage of the Lamb. Father, Son and Spirit will dwell in us and work through us if we will.

LESSON IV.—The Rich Man and Lazarus (Luke xvi., 19-31). Golden Text, Luke xvi., 13, "Ye cannot serve God and Mammon." Those who are on their way to the resurrection of the just and the marriage of the Lamb are often very poor in this world's goods. Whether rich or poor the one thing to do is to believe God, believe Moses and the prophets and be sure to receive Him who rose from the dead for us. In Him are life and peace, apart from Him all is dark, and there is no possibility of changing our condition after we leave this world.

LESSON V.—Faith (Luke xvii., 5-19). Golden Text, Luke xvii., 5, "Increase our faith." This lesson begins with a prayer for more faith and ends with a result of faith, but it might as well be entitled "Glorifying God." "In everything give thanks." "Serve the Lord with gladness." "Enter into His gates with thanksgiving and into His courts with praise. Be thankful unto Him and bless His name" (I Tness. v., 18; Ps. c., 2, 4). Such words as these are always appropriate.

LESSON VI.—Lessons on Prayer (Luke xviii., 9-17). Golden Text, Luke xviii., 13, "The publican standing afar off would not lift up so much as his eyes unto heaven, but smote upon his breast, saying, God be merciful to me, a sinner." While this lesson certainly teaches us the spirit of true prayer, it also teaches us concerning those who will enter the kingdom and those who will not.

LESSON VII.—Parable of the Pounds (Luke xix., 11-27). Golden Text, Luke xvi., 10, "He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much, and he that is unjust in the least is unjust also in much." The kingdom of heaven, which will ultimately be set up on this earth, and which was at hand when our Lord was here, but was postponed till His return, because of His rejection by the Jews, is the great topic of Scripture.

LESSON VIII.—Jesus Teaching In the Temple (Luke xx., 9-19). Golden Text, Luke xx., 17, "The stone which the builders rejected, the same is become the head of the corner." The previous lesson taught us our responsibilities during His absence. This shows us the cause of His absence and should incite the professing body called the church to become part of the true church and render fruit to Him who died for her, lest she also be cast off, spewed out of His mouth (Rev. iii., 16). True believers cannot perish, but professors who are not possessors shall.

LESSON IX.—Destruction of Jerusalem Foretold (Luke xxi., 20-36). Golden Text, Luke xxi., 33, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but My words shall not pass away." Whatever is written will stand forever, whether men will hear or forbear (of course we mean that which is written in the Scriptures). "All things which are written must be fulfilled" (verse 22 and chapter xxiv., 44). He will come again, Israel shall be saved, the earth shall be filled with His glory, and Jerusalem shall be the center. Great tribulation will immediately precede His return in glory, but His saints will be with Him.

LESSON X.—Warning to the Disciples (Luke xxii., 24-37). Golden Text, Phil. ii., 5, "Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus." It is now the night before the crucifixion, and He, knowing what awaits Him, is not thoughtful for Himself, but for them, and encourages them by those beautiful words of John xiv. to xvii., and by promises concerning the kingdom. But see their thoughts. Simon Peter boasts of what he will do or will not do, and others have a strife as to who shall be the greatest. How awfully lonely His heart must have been! No one understood Him but God.

LESSON XI.—Jesus Crucified (Luke xxiii., 33-46). Golden Text, 1 Cor. xv., 3, "Christ died for our sins, according to the Scriptures." At last the end has come. Kings and rulers, Herod and Pontius Pilate, and the Gentiles and the people of Israel all unite against the Lord and against His Christ (Acts iv., 26, 27). But God will yet set His king, this same Jesus, on His holy hill of Zion, as King of the Jews (Ps. ii., 6). "Every purpose of the Lord shall be performed." "The counsel of the Lord standeth forever, the thoughts of His heart to all generations" (Jer. li., 29; Ps. xxxiii. 11). See also Isa. xiv., 24.

LESSON XII.—The Risen Lord (Luke xxiv., 36-53. Golden Text, Luke xxiv., 34, "The Lord is risen indeed." As we began, so we end with the resurrection of our Lord, and that includes the resurrection of all His saints. "Christ the first fruits; afterward they are Christ's at His coming" (I Cor. xv., 23). Until then let us be filled with the Spirit and live to make Him known throughout the world, preaching repentance and remission of sins everywhere in His name, that so His body may be completed and His kingdom come. Amen! The God of truth hasten it.—Lesson Helper.

Astonishing Feat of a Bicyclist.

A bicyclist in Lyons, France, recently performed the feat of riding his wheel around the coping stone of a house in course of construction. The coping stone was barely two feet wide and was fifty feet from the ground.

THE MARKETS

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

25

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.10 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals....	22,972
Condensed milk, gals.....	222
Cream, gals.....	1,963

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Extras.....₰	—	@₰	15
Firsts.....	14	@	14½
Thirds to seconds.....	11½	@	13
State—Fancy.....	14½	@	15
Welsh tubs—Fancy.....	—	@	14
Western Im. Creamery.....	8	@	12
Western Dairy.....	9	@	11½
Factory, firsts.....	—	@	—
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	7½	@	7¾
Full cream, good to prime..	6½	@	7
State Factory—Part skims, common to fair.....	3	@	4½
Part skims, choice.....	—	@	5
Full skims.....	1½	@	2
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh.....	12	@	12½
Jersey—Fancy.....	—	@	13½
Western—Prime to choice....	11	@	12
Southern—Best.....	—	@	—
Duck eggs, ₰ doz..... ...	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1895, choice.	—	@	1 15
Medium, 1895, choice.....	—	@	1 00
Pea, 1895, choice.....	97½	@	1 00
Red kidney, 1895, choice...	1 00	@	1 02½
White kidney, 1895, choice.	—	@	1 25
Black turtle soup, 1895.....	1 20	@	1 25
Lima, Cal., 1895, ₰ 60 lbs..	1 80	@	1 85
Green peas, bbls.....	75	@	77½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Blackberries, N. C., ₰ qt.....	8	@	13
Raspberries, Del., ₰ pint.....	10	@	12
Plums, Wild Goose, ₰ carrier	1 50	@	2 25
Peaches, Fla., ₰ carrier.....	1 00	@	4 00
Watermelons, ₰ 100.....	15 00	@	25 00
Muskmelons, Fla., ₰ basket.	75	@	1 25
Gooseberries, green, ₰ qt....	3	@	5
Cherries, ₰ lb	4	@	12
Strawberries, Jersey, ₰ qt..	7	@	14
Huckleberries, N. C., ₰ qt.	10	@	12
HOPS.			
State—1895, choice, ₰ lb.....	7½	@	8
1895, common to fair.....	3½	@	5½
Pacific Coast, choice.....	6½	@	7
Common to prime.....	3½	@	6
Old odds, 1893.....	1½	@	2½
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₰ 100 lb.....	95	@	97½
Clover mixed.....	70	@	72½
Straw—Long rye.....	1 10	@	1 15
Oat.....	55	@	65
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Va. Rose, ₰ bbl.....	2 00	@	3 00
Old, ₰ sack.....	60	@	85
Sweet, ₰ bbl.....	—	@	—
Cabbage, L. I., ₰ 100.....	—	@	3 00
Onions, N. O., ₰ bag.....	75	@	85
Bermuda, ₰ crate.....	95	@	1 00
Squash, Southern, ₰ crate....	50	@	1 25
Celery, ₰ doz. stalks	30	@	1 50
Carrots, ₰ 100 bunches.....	1 00	@	1 50
Turnips, white, ₰ 100 bunches	1 00	@	1 50
Watercress, ₰ 100 bunches ..	1 50	@	2 00
Rhubarb, ₰ 100 bunches.....	1 00	@	1 50
Lettuce, ₰ bbl.....	50	@	1 50
Tomatoes, ₰ carrier.....	1 00	@	1 25
Green peas, L. I., ₰ bag.....	1 00	@	1 50
String beans, ₰ basket.....	75	@	1 00
Beets, ₰ 100 bunches.....	1 00	@	1 50
Kale, ₰ bbl.....	—	@	—
Spinach, ₰ bbl.....	50	@	1 00
Asparagus, ₰ doz bunches..	75	@	2 00
Radishes, ₰ 100 bunches.....	—	@	—
Egg plant, ₰ bbl.....	3 00	@	6 00
Cucumbers, ₰ crate.....	20	@	30
Cauliflower, ₰ bbl.....	75	@	2 00
Green corn, N. C., ₰ 100.....	25	@	1 25
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₰ lb.....	—	@	10
Spring chickens, ₰ lb..	13	@	14
Roosters, old, ₰ lb.....	—	@	5½
Turkeys, ₰ lb.	8	@	8½
Ducks, ₰ pair.....	65	@	75
Geese, ₰ pair.....	75	@	1 00
Pigeons, ₰ pair.....	20	@	35
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₰ lb.....	9	@	10
Chickens, Phila., ₰ lb.....	18	@	22
Western, light weight.....	14	@	17
Fowls, ₰ lb.....	8½	@	9½
L. I. Spring ducks, ₰ lb.....	15	@	15½
Geese, ₰ lb.....	—	@	—
Squabs, ₰ doz.....	1 25	@	2 25
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents.....	2 75	@	3 80
Spring Patents.....	3 65	@	3 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	71¾	@	72¼
July.....	—	@	63¾
Corn—No. 2.....	34½	@	34⅞
Oats—No. 2 White.....	—	@	24¼
Ungraded White.....	24	@	27½
Rye—No. 2, Western.....	40	@	40½
Barley—Feeding.....	33½	@	34
Seeds—Timothy, ₰ 100.....	3 50	@	4 00
Clover.....	6 75	@	8 25
Lard—City steam.....	—	@	4.05c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed.....	6½	@	7½
Milch cows, com. to good ..	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed.....	5	@	7
Country dressed.....	4½	@	6½
Sheep, ₰ 100 lbs.....	2 50	@	4 00
Lambs, ₰ 100 lbs.....	4 12½	@	6 45
Hogs—Live, ₰ 100 lbs.....	3 40	@	3 90
Dressed.....	4½	@	6

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

A clergyman is a Populist candidate for Congress in Indiana.

The brick market in Chicago is in a badly demoralized condition.

The Johns Hopkins University Relief Fund now amounts to $206,325.

Lake City, a California mountain village, was nearly destroyed by a waterspout.

The Texas cotton acreage this year is 16.6 per cent. greater than last year. The condition of the crop is excellent.

Ed Perry, the Douglas County (Missouri) murderer, was indicted, tried and sentenced within ten days of his arrest.

Chicago confesses that she is just now more completely at the mercy of burglars and highwaymen than ever before.

The damage to the tobacco industry caused by the war in the Cuban provinces Pinar del Rio and Havana is estimated at $12,000,000.

The Endeavorers, of Union, S. C., during the warm weather are distributing fans bearing a list of church and Christian Endeavor services.

Mrs. Julia C. Daly, of Chicago, has given real estate valued at $10,000 to Commander Ballington Booth, to be used in his religious warfare.

It is rumored that Barney Barnato, the "Kaffir" king, will shortly turn his attention to the development of the gold mines of British Columbia.

A decree has been issued by which the measurements of vessels made in the United States are recognized in German ports without remeasurement.

Next autumn the bones of James G. Blaine will be removed from Washington and placed beside the grave of Walker Blaine, on Winthrop Hill, Augusta, Me.

HE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Text of the Resolutions Adopted at the National Convention.

e Republicans of the United States, embled by their representatives in ional Convention, appealing for the popular and historical justification of their claims to the matchless achievements of thirty years of Republican rule, earnestly and confidently address themselves to the awakened intelligence, experience and conscience of their countrymen in the following declaration of facts and principles:

For the first time since the Civil War the American people have witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and unrestricted Democratic control of the Government. It has been a record of unparalleled incapacity, dishonor and disaster. In administrative management it has ruthlessly sacrificed indispensable revenue, entailed an unceasing deficit, eked out ordinary current expenses with borrowed money, piled up the public debt by $262,000,000 in time of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a perpetual menace hanging over the redemption fund, pawned American credit to alien syndicates and reversed all the measures and results of successful Republican rule. In the broad effect of its policy it has precipitated panic, blighted industry and trade with prolonged depression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, halted enterprise and crippled American production while stimulating foreign production for the American market. Every consideration of public safety and individual interest demands that the Government shall be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable of conducting it without disaster at home and dishonor abroad and shall be restored to the party which for thirty years administered it with unequalled success and prosperity.

The Tariff Plank.

We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home industry; it puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workingman; it puts the factory by the side of the farm and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign demand and price; it diffuses general thrift and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In its reasonable application it is just, fair and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism.

We denounce the present Democratic tariff as sectional, injurious to the public credit and destructive to business enterprise. We demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the Government, but will protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement, and then it wants rest.

We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last Republican Administration was a National calamity, and we demand their renewal and extension on such terms as will equalize our trade with other Nations, remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of other countries, and secure enlarged markets for the products of our farms, forests and factories.

Protection and reciprocity are twin measures of Republican policy, and go hand in hand. Democratic rule has recklessly struck down both, and both must be re-established: protection for what we produce; free admission for the necessaries of life when we do not produce; reciprocal agreements of mutual interest which gain open markets for us in return for our open market to others. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade, and secures our own market for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus.

We condemn the present Administration for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country. The Republican party favors such protection as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use, and for which they pay other countries more than $100,000,000 annually.

To all our products—to those of the mine and the field as well as those of the shop and factory—to hemp—to wool, the product of the great industry of sheep husbandry, as well as to the finished woolens of the mill—we promise the most ample protection.

We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade, so that American ships—the product of American labor, employed in American shipyards, sailing under the Stars and Stripes, and manned, officered and owned by Americans—may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce.

The Gold Plank.

The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial Nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at a parity with gold; and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened Nations of the earth.

Pensions.

The veterans of the Union armies deserve and should receive fair treatment and generous recognition. Whenever practicable they should be given the preference in the matter of employment, and they are entitled to the enactment of such laws as are best calculated to secure the fulfillment of the pledges made to them in the dark days of the country's peril. We denounce the practice in the Pension Bureau, so recklessly and unjustly carried on by the present Administration, of reducing pensions and arbitrarily dropping names from the rolls, as deserving the severest condemnation of the American people.

Foreign Relations.

Our foreign policy should be at all times firm, vigorous and dignified, and all our interests in the western hemisphere carefully watched and guarded. The Hawaiian Islands should be controlled by the United States and no foreign Power should be permitted to interfere with them; the Nicaragua Canal should be built, owned and operated by the United States; and by the purchase of the Danish Islands we should secure a proper and much needed naval station in the West Indies.

The massacres in Armenia have aroused the deep sympathy and just indignation of the American people, and we believe that the United States should exercise all the influence it can properly exert to bring those atrocities to an end. In Turkey American residents have been exposed to the gravest dangers and American property destroyed. There and everywhere American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected at all hazards and at any cost.

Monroe Doctrine.

We reassert the Monroe doctrine in its full extent, and we reaffirm the right of the United States to give the doctrine effect by responding to the appeals of any American State for friendly intervention in case of European encroachment. We have not interfered, and shall not interfere, with the existing possessions of any European Power in this hemisphere, but those possessions must not, on any pretext, be extended. We hopefully look forward to the eventual withdrawal of the European Powers from this hemisphere, to the ultimate union of all of the English speaking part of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants.

Cuba.

From the hour of achieving their own independence the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty.

The Government of Spain, having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the Government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

The Navy.

The peace and security of the Republic and the maintenance of its rightful influence among the Nations of the earth demand a naval power commensurate with its position and responsibility. We therefore favor the continued enlargement of the navy and a complete system of harbor and sea coast defences.

Foreign Immigration.

For the protection of the equality of our American citizenship and of the wages of our workingmen against the fatal competition of low-priced labor, we demand that the immigration laws be thoroughly enforced and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those who can neither read nor write.

Civil Service.

The Civil Service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.

Free Ballot.

We demend that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast.

Lynchings.

We proclaim our unqualified condemnation of the uncivilized and barbarous practices, well known as lynching or killing of human beings, suspected or charged with crime, without process of law.

National Arbitration.

We favor the creation of a National board of arbitration to settle and adjust differences which may arise between employers and employed engaged in interstate commerce.

Homesteads.

We believe in an immediate return to the free homestead policy of the Republican party, and urge the passage by Congress of the satisfactory Free Homestead measure which has already passed the House and is now pending in the Senate.

Territories.

We favor the admission of the remaining Territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the Territories and of the United States. All the Federal officers appointed for the Territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable.

Alaska.

We believe the citizens of Alaska should have representation in the Congress of the United States, to the end that needful legislation may be intelligently enacted.

Temperance.

We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

Rights of Women.

The Republican party is mindful of the rights and interests of women. Protection of American industries includes equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work, and protection to the home. We favor the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness, and welcome their co-operation in rescuing the country from Democratic and Populistic mismanagement and misrule.

Such are the principles and policies of the Republican party. By these principles we will abide and these policies we will put into execution. We ask for them the considerate judgment of the American people. Confident alike in the history of our great party and in the justice of our cause, we present our platform and our candidates in the full assurance that the election will bring victory to the Republican party and prosperity to the people of the United States.

GREAT ADVANTAGE TO FARMERS.

American Government to Establish a Biological Survey.

The Secretary of Agriculture will establish a department to be called the biological survey. The result is expected to be a tremendous economic advantage. Agriculturists, horticulturists and stock raisers are to be given charts showing the exact position of each State and Territory where certain animals and vegetables can be advantageously raised. These will be supplemented by a large catalogue containing every land animal and vegetable of the world, and indicating the areas in which they may be raised or cultivated by Americans. Millions of dollars are thrown away each year by farmers and other producers who plant seed in the wrong soil or climate, or who undertake to breed animals where the atmosphere and food resource is uncongenial. An efficient corps of naturalists connected with the biological bureau will make a detailed survey of the whole country, counting and classifying the living species found in each county of each State and Territory. They will also note the conditions of climate, altitude and soil, and will note how far each condition influences the distribution of the species. The chief of the new survey will be Dr. C. Hart Merriam. A survey of the entire country will be made and charts will then be published showing the exact location of the various species. No other country in the world has ever instituted a survey of this kind.

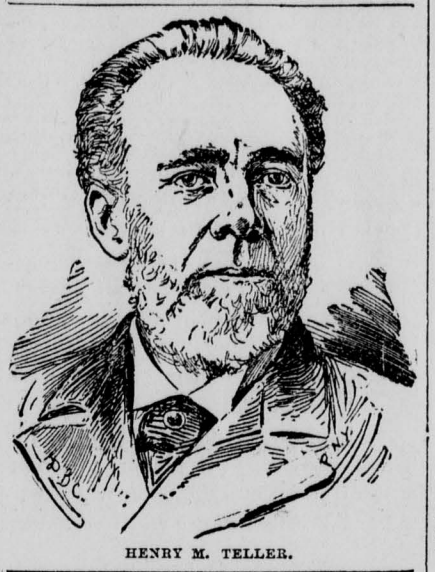
Balloon Races.

Balloon races will be a feature of the Providence (R. I.) State Fair in September.

THE SILVER BOLTERS' MANIFESTO.

They Issue an Address to the People Nominating Teller.

At a secret conference in St. Louis, Mo., of the bolting silver delegates to the Republican National Convention after much consideration an address to the people of the United States was agreed upon and given to the press. While the address contains much in the nature of a silver coinage argument, the concluding paragraph show the determination of the bolting delegates to bring about the nomination if possible of Senator Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, as the candidate for the Presidency on a platform having for its cardinal principle the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It invites the Democrats, Populists,



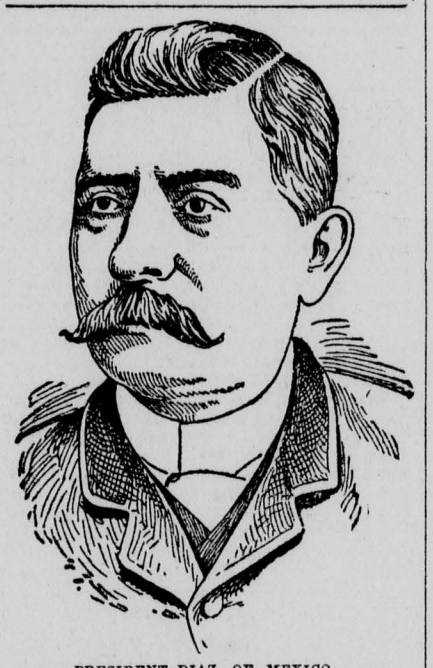
HENRY M. TELLER.

bimetalists and all parties or organizations that have their nominees yet to name and their platforms to adopt to unite on the Colorado Senator as their standard bearer and to ignore all other issues in the effort to reform the currency system, in justice to the system, in justice to the creditors and in the interest of the masses of the people. All the delegates who withdrew and some others have signed this declaration.

PRESIDENT DIAZ'S TRIUMPH.

Renominated in Mexico for the Fifth Time and Greeted With Applause.

There was a great demonstration in the City of Mexico in honor of President Diaz, who has been renominated for a fifth term. There was a procession of about eight thousand persons, including four thousand pure blooded Indians from neighboring villages,



PRESIDENT DIAZ, OF MEXICO.

carrying banners and flags. The bells were ringing all day and in the night there was a display of fireworks.

Forty volumes, with more than half a million signatures, favoring the renomination of President Diaz, were presented. He had practically no opposition.

HON. W. C. WHITNEY'S STATEMENT.

His Views on the Currency Question Stated in a Letter to the Public.

In a statement to the public William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy, declares that the adoption of a free silver plank by the Democratic National Convention would be disastrous to the party and impede the promised success of international bimetallism.

In his letter Mr. Whitney makes plain the fact that he is thoroughly convinced that the differences between the factions of the Democratic party on the question of currency are wide. He admits a majority of the delegates elected to the convention at Chicago are pledged to the independent free coinage of silver by the United States at a ratio of 16 to 1 with gold.

Mr. Whitney sets forth at length his reasons for his objection to the adoption of such a policy by this country at this time when the possibility of an international agreement favoring the increased use of silver as a money metal seems brighter than at any time in many years.

In regard to his possible candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination, Mr. Whitney sets all doubts aside by declaring in the emphatic language once used by General Sherman: "I will not run if nominated, nor serve if elected."

Bold Criminals in Chicago.

The tenth store hold-up within the last three months was successfully carried out by five armed men who at 10 o'clock p. m. entered the butcher shop of Peter Ackermen, with drawn revolvers and ordered Ackerman and his clerks to hold up their hands. As Mrs. Ackerman fled and reached the street one of the robbers on the outside began firing at her, and the others ran out of the store. The firing attracted the police, who pursued the robbers half-a-dozen blocks, shooting as they ran. The robbers returned the fire, more than twenty shots being exchanged, though nobody was hit. After a hard run the thieves made their escape. They secured about $100 in cash.

Four Killed by a Train.

Four men were killed by an express on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, at Absecom, N. J. The dead are George Huber, his son, Frederick Huber; his son-in-law, Joseph Sahl, and George Graetzner. The horse they were driving took fright at the engine.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

President Cleveland, accompanied by Secretary Carlisle and Dr. O'Reilly, left Washington for a brief fishing cruise along the South Atlantic coast.

Guatemala has had another attempt at revolution, if the little uprising which occurred there during the past few days can be dignified as such. The State Department received news of the affair from Mr. Pringle, Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Gautemala City.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, had an interview with Secretary Olney. Sir Julian has informed Mr. Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister, that he will receive any proposals concerning the boundary dispute which Venezuela may desire to make to the British Government. It is probable that some agreement will be reached by Sir Julian and Mr. Olney in a short time.

Postmaster Sayre, of Atlantic City, N. J., was removed from office by Postmaster-General Wilson because of a shortage of $1400 in his accounts.

The Navy Department has accepted the torpedo boat Eriesson from the builders, the Dubuque Iron Works, of Dubuque, Iowa. The last payment of $8000 was made.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, issued from Washington a call for a conference of free silver men to be held in Chicago on June 30.

Secretary Carlisle was a witness before the Senate Bond Sale Investigating Committee.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pe ct.
Baltimore.	32	18	.640	Pittsburg.	26	23	.531
Cleveland	30	17	.638	Brooklyn.	27	24	.529
Cincinnati	33	20	.623	Chicago.	27	27	.500
Boston....	29	20	.583	New York	21	31	.404
Philadel..	28	24	.547	St. Louis.	14	37	.275
W'shing'n	25	22	.532	Louisville	10	39	.204

John Martsolf, a leading citizen of Webb City, Mo., committed suicide, blowing his head off his shoulders with a stick of giant powder.

George H. Wyckoff, President of the Bank of New Amsterdam, New York City, died from the effects of the shot fired by George H. Semple.

Albert Woods, thirty-two years old, the proprietor of a photograph gallery at Washington Park, Philadelphia, and Richard Menzie, twenty years old, a visitor to the gallery, were shocked to death by touching an electric screen.

Henry B. Beecher, a son of the late Henry Ward Beecher, was acquitted in New York City on the charge of forging a corporate name.

Alonzo A. Walling was, at Newport, Ky., adjudged guilty of the murder of Pearl Bryan, with penalty of death, and was imprisoned with Scott Jackson at Covington, Ky., who is awaiting death for the same crime.

The boiler of the excursion steamer Titus Sheard exploded when about to land at Taylor's Driving Park, Little Falls, N. Y., and eleven persons were killed and six injured.

The Sub-Committee of the Senate Finance Committee, investigating the recent Government bond issue, began its sessions in New York City. August Belmont, J. Pierpont Morgan and Francis Lynde Stetson testified.

Fire broke out at Bradford, Penn., in the Whitehead Building, burning the Half-Dime Restaurant, Bay State Hotel and Sondheim Building. Loss, $100,000; insurance, unknown.

The Indiana Supreme Court rendered a decision upholding the Nicholson Liquor law passed by the last Legislature. The law has caused a great deal of political bitterness, and its provisions are similar to those of the Raines law in New York State.

Private Brennan, of Company C, Thirteenth Infantry, United States Army, stationed at Fort Niagara, N. Y., was accidentally shot and instantly killed while acting as marksman at the rifle range.

Southern Kansas was visited by a destructive wind storm which unroofed buildings and damaged crops.

Marcus Hanna, McKinley's political manager, was elected at St. Louis Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and will run the campaign, with headquarters in New York City.

The name of Senator Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, was formally presented to the people as a candidate for President by the silver men who bolted the Republican National Convention. They issued a formal address on the subject of free coinage.

A hurricane at Guthrie, Oklahoma, wrecked the Central High School building and State Capitol grounds, badly damaging the Episcopal Bishop's residence, the Catholic Colored Academy and many residences, besides doing many thousands dollars' damage to other property.

Reverdy J. Daingerfield, one of the best-known citizens of Alexandria, Va., committed suicide there with a pistol. He had suffered from insomnia. He was forty-eight years old, and leaves a wife, three daughters and a son.

The man who shot George H. Wyckoff in his office at the Bank of New Amsterdam, New York City, and then attempted suicide, died at the New York Hospital, after being identified as George H. Semple, a book agent.

Mrs. Chauncey Wakeman, of Bridgeport, Conn., while mentally deranged, cut her fifteen-months-old infant's throat with a razor, killing him almost instantly. Mrs. Wakeman was seriously ill last December, and since that time had been subject to fits of melancholia. She will be sent to an asylum.

At Elkhart, Ind., an atrocious murder was committed, the victim, Miss Jennie Walters, dying in agony. Milton B. Wells, the accused murderer, is in the County Jail at Goshen, and refuses to talk about the crime. The two families live in adjoining houses, and both are prominent members of the community.

Thomas Lynch, a boilermaker, shot his wife and Thomas Bannon on a street in New York City. The woman was instantly killed. Bannon was seriously wounded. A mob threatened Lynch with violence.

At New Brunswick, N. J., Charles W. Jackson, the New York newspaper writer who was accused two weeks before of the murder of his wife at New Market, walked out of court free and with all suspicion removed from him.

Flag Day was generally observed by special services in the public schools in New York City.

Foreign Notes.

It has just leaked out that in a vote in the Bundesrath the German States were arrayed almost solidly against Prussia. Grave friction is reported between the South German princes and the Empire.

The Druses in Syria hava revolted against the Turks.

Lord Salisbury, British Prime Minister, said there is every hope that Great Britain and America will agree to permanent arbitration.

CYCLING NOTES.

Cycling unquestionably makes for temperance.

Pittsburg requires that all wheels shall be licensed.

The charge for carrying a bicycle, when crated, to Europe and return is $7.

A bicycle with wheels of pure gold has been presented to the Queen of Italy.

Fifty dollars ought to buy the best wheel on the market, and in a short time it will.

It is rumored that detachable tires will be reduced in price 33⅓ per cent. next season.

Zig-zag hill climbing is easier than the straight lift. In this the cyclist can learn of the mule.

President Faure, of the French Republic, is an earnest advocate of the use of bicycles in war maneuvers.

Fairly larger chain wheels are an advantage. They reduce the strain on the chain bracket and rear hub.

The American Wheelman says that 2388 styles of velocipedes have been patented in the last twenty-five years.

If you want to steer well keep your eyes looking on the ground at a point not less than thirty feet ahead of the bicycle.

Century runs have become so common nowadays that wheelmen do not consider going a hundred miles more than a breathing spell.

The Salvation Army has adopted the bicycle and has formed a bicycle praying corps to make flying visits to out-of-the-way places.

A good way to clean bearings without removing the balls is turn the wheel on its side, pour in benzine and spin the wheels rapidly.

A Mount Vernon (N. Y.) man, while laughing at a companion's joke, dropped his upper false teeth, which rolled under his tire, puncturing it.

A paper bicycle is now being made and one is in use in Chicago. The tubing is of fibre like that employed in the manufacture of car-wheels.

A New York policeman, mounted on a bicycle, chased a professional bicyclist, who was scorching, fourteen blocks before capturing his man.

A bicycle academy, to be erected in New York City by the Michaux Club, will be fifteen stories high and have a winding track three miles long, available at all seasons. It will be the largest in the world.

Cooper, it seems, will be the professional champion of the cycle race track in this country this year. It is too early in the season, however, to speak with certainty. Bald and the others may not yet have struck their gait.

Much of the trouble which is experienced with lamps is due to the fact that the wick is far too closely woven to burn easily. Keep the wick trimmed well, and lamp clean. Be sure, too, to see that all the ventilation holes are kept free.

The towpath of the Erie Canal has been opened to cyclists, and the canal men are up in arms against it. They claim that the "scorchers" frighten the mules, and that at least one team has been drowned through their agency.

The trolley roads are complaining of the inroads upon their business by bicycle riding. It is declared that the receipts of the Newark (N. J.) cars have fallen off this summer as much as $5 per car per day, as compared with last summer's business, and that the bicycle is responsible for a great part of the loss.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is eighty-five years old. Her health is feebie.

It is said that the young Queen of Holland gives promise of ability as a painter.

They are going to raise the salary of President Diaz of Mexico to $50,000 a year.

Tolstoi, the Russian novelist, has gone into the wood chopping business in his leisure hours.

It is said that the late Austin Corbin lost $700,000 in the building of the Peoria and Eastern Road.

Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, sister o the President, has been for some time living in Summerville, N. C.

It is reported that the Sultan of Turkey is suffering from a tumor of the spine; he has refused to be operated on.

Queen Victoria has decided never to attempt giving another drawing-room in person, as the fatigue is too great.

A recent visitor to the Ex-Empress Eugenie of France contradicts the report of her ill health. She is now seventy years old.

William A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, whose death is announced, is the man, whom Roscoe Conkling once called "The Charioteer of the Democracy."

The King of Denmark was so poor during the early years of his married life that he used to give drawing lessons on the sly among the rich families of Frankfort.

Clifton R. Breckinridge is the third native Kentuckian to represent this Government at St. Petersburg; Charles S. Todd was the first and Cassius M. Clay was the second.

Arthur Balfour, First Lord of the British Treasury, is an intensely indolent man. He so arranges his work that he can lie abed until noon at least five days out of the seven.

Miss Ellen Richardson, one of the two Quaker sisters, who, in 1845, paid the $750 by which Frederick Douglass was legally manumitted, has just died in Newcastle, England.

John A. Kasson, formerly of Iowa, but now a resident of Washington, is the only surviving member of the committee that drew the platform upon which Lincoln ran for President in 1860.

Ex-Governor Holbrook, the hale and sturdy old war Governor of Vermont, is the best gardener in the vicinity of Brattleboro. No villager gets more glimpses of sunrise than this veteran agriculturist.

Public admiration for Jameson, the Transvaal raider, has quickly waned. Even music hallers have lost enthusiasm for their some time hero, and, generally, society is ashamed of making a fuss over this hare-brained filibuster.

It is said that Mr. Mckinley can shake hands without allowing an overcordial admirer to squeeze the blood out of his fingers, or shake his wrist loose. He has spent great thought and pains in acquiring the accomplishment and has learned exactly how to checkmate the handshake fiend.

German Pythians Retain Their Name.

Judge Carpenter, of the Circuit Court, Detroit, Mich., refused to grant an injunction to restrain the Improved Order of Knights of Pythias from using that designation. He held that it is not sufficiently similar to that of Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias to mislead any person. The improved order is composed of Germans who withdrew at the encampment at Buffalo, chiefly because the Supreme Lodge declined to permit the order's ritual to be used in the German language

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

Mrs. Jennie Eberman has been granted a pension of $12 per month.

Children's day was appropriately celebrated in the M. E. church in this place on Sunday last.

Mrs. Byron W. Jackson, of Altoona, was the guest of B. F. Ewing's family on Saturday and Sunday last.

I. C. Caldwell, of Tyrone, well known to citizens of this place as the proprietor of the American house and other properties in this town, died at his home on Saturday last in Tyrone.

Miss Mamie Adams returned home last week after an extended trip to friends in Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. G. Speer, of Denver, Colo., also arrived in town at the same time and will spend some time among friends here.

T. Franklin Pierce, of McKees Rocks, and Miss Blanche Shaffer, of this place, were married on Wednesday evening, the 17th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Brill at the home of the bride at 8 P. M., in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends. Their future home will be at McKees Rocks.

Elisha Fields, whose second attack of paralysis was noted in these columns last week, died at his residence in this place on Wednesday evening in his 79th year. The funeral took place on Saturday from his late home on Shirley street, Rev. D. H. Campbell, pastor of the Presbyterian church, of which the deceased was a member, officiating.

CASSVILLE.

Dr. Whiteside was the guest of Dr. Evans and sisters, of Hopewell, for a few days.

Miss Mame Henderson and little nephew, Carroll, are among the first of our city visitors.

The funeral service of Mrs. George Hoffman was conducted by Rev. Stine Sunday at 4 P. M.

The W. C. T. Union intend to hold a social on the M. E. church lawn next Saturday evening. Everyone is cordially invited to attend. Refreshments for sale.

Recent visitors were Dr. Heaton, Saltillo; James Irwin, formerly of Stewartstown, now of Paradise Furnace; Mrs. Geo. Roland and daughter, Mrs. Shore, of Huntingdon.

Dr. Alder, of Philadelphia, who married one of Cassville's most popular young ladies, Miss Rebecca Moyer, has been spending some time with us. He is delighted with the beautiful scenery, cold spring water and the hospitable people.

One of our most respected citizens, Mr. Noble, is pleased to learn that his son, Rev. W. F. D. Noble, delivered a magnificent oration before the Gamma Epsilon Society of Dickinson Seminary, also preached in Mulberry street church to a large and attentive audience.

Mad Dog Scare.

There is a mad dog scare at Potter's Mills, a small village in the southern part of Centre county. About six weeks ago a strange dog bit a cow owned by Alexander McCoy, which developed a case of hydrophobia, and died inside of twenty-four hours. After removing the hide the carcass was dragged to a ravine in the woods, where it was left unburied. The dogs in the neighborhood found the carcass and proceeded to feast upon it, with the result that several days ago every canine in that vicinity showed unmistakable symptoms of rabies.

A reign of terror at once began. The dogs would bite at everything, and one child was bitten. It was not safe, nor is it yet, for any person to venture out unless well armed. In the meantime, the carcass of the cow still lies unburied in the ravine. The people are afraid to go near it, as all the dogs for miles around have been attracted there, and it is believed to be too great a risk to venture until all the dogs have been killed.

—J. O. Heaton, merchant at Cassville sells and recommends Chamberlain's remedies.

What Free Coinage Means.

From the N. Y. World,

Half a score of apparently earnest people write to the *World* every day to ask what "free coinage at 16 to 1" means.

It seems incredible that there should be anybody not informed on this point, but apparently there are many, and so we answer the question.

A silver dollar weighs about sixteen times as much as a gold dollar. When the ratio was established for the coinage of gold and silver dollars it approximately represented the market value of the two values. An ounce of gold was worth about sixteen times as much as an ounce of silver. Now an ounce of gold is worth more than thirty times as much as an ounce of silver.

Under our law whoever owns gold bullion can take it to the mint and have it made into coins without any cost to him. That is free coinage of gold. The gold thus coined is worth a dollar, irrespective of the stamp, all over the world. The silver men demand that we shall do the same thing for silver without any change of ratio—that is to say, that every owner of silver shall be permitted to take it to the mint and have every fifty cents' worth of it stamped as a dollar, though it would be worth only its bullion value outside the United States.

That is what free coinage at 16 to 1 means.

How Forest Fires Start.

State Forestry Commissioner Rothrock is endeavoring to ascertain from proper sources the extent of the losses in this State by forest fires. He has sent out blank forms to those who have lost by these fires, and the following extract from one of the replies illustrated how many of the fires originate. It is from one of the central counties of the State:

"The fire started from the carelessness of one of my neighbors who was burning brush in a clearing. This is the fourth time in six or eight years that fire has got away from him through carelessness from burning brush and clearings. Four times it run over from 400 to 800 acres of timber land before it could be suppressed, and destroyed severrl hundred rods of fence for neighbors and about 80 cords of wood."

Many forest fires have also originated through careless and malicious persons, against whom a severe legal penalty exists.

Personally-Conducted Tours via Pennsylvania Railroad.

That the public has come to recognize the fact that the best and most convenient method of pleasure travel is to participate in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's personally-conducted tours, is evidenced by their increased popularity with each succeeding year and the number of inquiries in regard to them.

Under this system the lowest rates are obtained, both for transportation and hotel accommodation, and none but the best hotels are used. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon accompany each tour to look after the comfort of the passenger.

The following tours have been arranged for the season of 1896:—

To the north (including Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebec, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain aad George, Saratoga, and a daylight ride down through the Highlands of the Hudson), July 21 and August 18. Rate, $100 for the round trip from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, covering all expenses of a two weeks' trip.

To Yellowstone Park, covering a period of seventeen days, on a special train of Pullman sleeping, compartment, and observation cars and dining car, August 27. Rate, $200 from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Two tours to Gettysburg, Luray Caverns, Natural Bridge, Richmond, and Washington, will be run in the early Autumn.

—Charles M. Alcott, aged 75 years, committed suicide at the residence of his son, Alderman C. T. Alcott, Altoona, yesterday morning, by hanging himself. Evidence showed that the old man regretted his act of self-destruction and tried to avert the terrible consequence when it was too late. When found his right arm, half raised to his shoulder, clutched an open pocket knife. His strength, however must have failed at the crucial moment and his arm remained rigid and powerless.

—Rev. W. W. Evans, D. D., presiding elder of the Harrisburg district of the Central Pennsylvania M. E. conference, has been elected to the chair of Greek and Hebrew in Dickinson college, to succeed Dr. Henry Harman, who resigned a few weeks ago.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Reduced Rates to Chicago via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the Democratic National Convention to be held at Chicago, Ill., July 7, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell on July 3, 4, 5 and 6 excursion tickets to Chicago and return at *a single fare for the round trip.*

These tickets will be good for return passage until July 12, inclusive.

For specific rates, sleeping-car accommodations, and time tables apply to nearest ticket agents.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruis, es, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded, Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

—The counties embraced within the Juniata Valley Veteran association, which will encamp at Huntingdon from the 7th to the 10th of September are Blair, Bedford, Centre, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, Perry, Fulton, Snyder, Union and Northumberland. All old soldiers residing in the valley at the time of their enlistment or who have since become residents of it are members of the association. Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic and camps of the Union Veteran Legion will attend the encampment as organizations.

NOTICE.

The Treasurer of Huntingdon county or his deputy will attend at the time and places specified in the following list for the purpose of collecting State, County and Dog taxes for the year 1896:

Monday, July 27, Rockhill and part of Cromwell township at Rockhill from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.
Tuesday, July 28, Tell township at Richvale, forenoon; Nossville, afternoon until 5 P. M.
Wednesday, July 29, Dublin township, Neelyton, forenoon 7 to 8 o'clock; Decorum, forenoon, 10 to 12 o'clock; Shade Gap, afternoon, 2 to 5 o'clock.
Wednesday evening, July 29, and Thursday, July 30, until 4 P. M., Orbisonia and part of Cromwell township at Orbisonia.
Friday, July 31, Springfield township at Meadow Gap forenoon from 9 to 12 o'clock.
Friday, July, 31 Three Springs and part of Clay township at Three Springs, afternoon and evening.
Saturday, Aug. 1, Saltillo and part of Clay township at Saltillo from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 4, Hopewell township at Beaver Station, from 9 A. M. to 10.30 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 4, Lincoln township at Entriken from 1 P. M. until 5 P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 5, Penn township at Grafton from 9 A. M, until 10.30 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 5, Walker township at McConnellstown from 1 P. M. until 5 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 6, Coalmont borough at Coalmont from 10 A. M. to 11.30 A. M.; Dudley borough and part of Carbon township at Dudley from 1 P. M. until 5 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 7, Robertsdale and part of Carbon township at Robertsdale from 8 A. M. until 11 A. M. Broad Top city and part of Carbon township at Broad Top City from 2 P. M. until 6 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 8, Tod township at D. A. Griffith's from 9 a. m. until 2 p. m.
Tuesday, Aug. 11, West township at Wilsontown, forenoon; Barre township at Saulsburg from 2 p. m. until 5 p. m.
Wednesday, Aug. 12, Jackson township at Greenwood Furnace from 7.30 a. m. until 9 a. m.; McAlevy's Fort from 10 a. m. until evening.
Thursday, Aug. 13, Miller township at Cornpropst's Mills from 9 a. m. until 11 a. m.; Oneida township at Donation from 2 p. m. until 3 p. m.
Friday, Aug. 14, Spruce Creek township and part of Morris township at Spruce Creek from 7 a. m. until 12 noon; Birmingham and part of Warriorsmark township at Birmingham afternoon until evening.
Monday, Aug. 17, part of Union township at Jas. C. Wright's from 2 p. m. until 5 p. m.
Tuesday, Aug. 18, Cassville and Cass township at Cassville.
Wednesday, Aug. 19, Brady township at Mill Creek from 12.30 p. m. until 6 p. m.
Thursday, Aug. 20, Marklesburg and part of Penn and Lincoln townships at Marklesburg station from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m.
Friday, Aug. 21, part of Morris township at Waterstreet forenoon; Alexandria and Porter township at Alexandria, afternoon until 6 o'clock.
Saturday, Aug. 22, Juniata township at Treasurer's office.
Monday, Aug, 24, Smithfield township at Treasurer's office.
Tuesday, Aug. 25, Franklin township at Franklinville from 8 a. m. until 12 noon.
Tuesday evening, Aug. 25, and Wednesday, Aug. 26, Warriorsmark township at Warriorsmark.
Thursday, Aug. 27, Logan township at Petersburg.
Friday, Aug. 28, Mount Union and part of Shirley township at Mount Union from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m.
Saturday, Aug. 29, Shirleysburg and part of Shirley township at Shirleysburg from 10 a. m. until 4 p. m.
Tuesday, Sept. 1, Mapleton and part of Union township at Mapleton from 9 a. m. until 7 p. m.
Wednesday, Sept. 2, Henderson township at Union Church from 9 a. m. until 11 a. m.
Thursday, Sept. 3, Huntingdon 1st ward at Treasurer's office.
Friday, Sept. 4, Huntingdon 2d ward at Treasurer's office.
Saturday, Sept. 5, Huntingdon 3d Ward at Treasurer's office.
Monday, Sept 7, Huntingdon 4th ward, at Treasurer's office.

All taxable persons who pay their taxes to the Treasurer on or before September 15, 1896, will be allowed a reduction of 5 per cent.

The taxes levied for the year 1896 are based on 10 mills tax for current expenses of county, and 4 mills tax for payment of county debt; total, 14 mills.

GEO. M. GREEN,
County Treasurer.

Huntingdon, Pa., June 22, 1896.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey or other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alternative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functons. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents and $1.00 per bottle at B. & O'Connor Sons.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Penn,a.

The place to buy Seasonable Goods at the right prices.

Sraw Goods

A special feature in our line is the elegant selection in the leading shapes and newest braids, exceptionally light weights viz: Yeddo, Sennits, Milans, Mackinaws and Manillas.

Ladies' Shirt Waists

We are adding a line of these goods in Dimities, Lawns, and in all the latest effects.

Dry Goods

We call your attention to our line of Serpentine Crepe, one of the most popular and satisfactory goods for mid-summer on the market, a full line of Challies, Lawns, Dimities, Satines, and Tassar Silk Prints, etc.

We are after your trade, and if a price and an up-to-date line of goods can interest you, we are bound to sell you.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Pa.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chap Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bi Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Li For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

Undoubtedly

the choicest, best selected, and most moderate priced assortment of

Dry Goods

are those found on our counters to-day. Particularly attractive are the new cotton goods, such as Dimities, Lawns, Dotted Swiss, India Linen, Satteens, Crepons, Seersuckers and Ginghams; also the nicest line of Prints we have ever had.

Wall Paper

We have a very large line of handsome patterns (no old stock. Prices are very low. We want you to see this line before purchasing elsewhere.

Brushes

Yes, you are going to clean house and will want scrub and wall brushes. We have an excellent assortment; also good white stone lime.

Groceries

Hungry? Want something to eat? We are headquarters for groceries. Our white fish are nice and fat. New goods arriving almost every day. We endeavor to please our customers. We ask for a share of your trade.

J. O. HEATON,
Cassville, - - Penn'a.

Parasols!

Umbrellas!

We are doing a fine business in the above line. Bring along your old frames as we can re-cover them for from

50 Cents to $1.25.

You only need wait ten minutes.

WM. REED & SON,
Huntingdon, Pa.

HAZLETT BROS.,

Kings of Low Prices in Clothing.

Spring may be a little backward in coming forward, but we have purchased our stock of

Spring and Summer Suitings

and Furnishing Goods notwithstanding. The goods are all on display and their character and general appearance speak for themselves, showing that we never deviate from our method of giving customers the very best, first, last and all the time.

These Prices tell the Cost:

MEN'S, We can fit almost any form and satisfy the closest buyer. $3 to $20

BLOUSE, Ages 3 to 10 years, $1 to $4

JUNIOR, Ages 3 to 7 years, $1 to $5

REEFER, Ages 3 to 8 years, $1.50 to $6.00

CHILDREN'S, Ages 5 to 15 years, $1 to $7.50

BOYS', Ages 14 to 19 years, $3 to $12

Our Derby and Soft Hats, in all Shades, Cannot Be Surpassed.

HAZLETT BROS.,

Penn St., Huntingdon.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., June 24, 1896.

LOCAL NOTES.

—The inmates of the Reformatory at Huntingdon number 542.

—A festival will be held at Latta Grove next Saturday evening.

—Miss Katie Onkst, of Hollidaysburg, is the guest of W. H. Mount's family.

—The band realized $10.51 from the ice cream festival held last Saturday evening.

—H. Dill Strickler and two sons, of Huntingdon, were Sunday guests of J. M. Oswalt's family.

—Incendiaries are still busy in Lewistown. Two attempts to burn stables were recently frustrated.

—Ladies desiring Imperial corset waists can get them by leaving their orders at Miss Kate Cowher's.

—Mrs. S. P. Smith and Mrs. Edward Smith and child, of Allensville, spent Saturday among friends in Mapleton.

—Mrs. W. C. Gayton and Mrs. T. A. Appleby, of Mount Union, spent a few hours among friends in Mapleton last Saturday.

—David Simpson, wife and daughter, of Mill Creek, spent a day of last week in Mapleton, being the guests of Levi Wright's family.

—Geo. W. Yocum, formerly of Huntingdon, but now of Philadelphia, spent a couple days of the past week with Mapleton friends.

—Herbert Johnson, of Pittsburg, and Miss Minnie Thompson, of McConnellsburg, spent a few hours with Mapleton friends yesterday.

—On Monday night a mink got among the young chickens of J. W. Buchanan, in Perry valley, Perry county, and killed thirty of them.

—Mrs. W. S. McCarl, of Altoona, spent Monday among friends in Mapleton. She was on her way home from a visit to friends at Three Springs.

—J. G. Hicks, wife and younger children, enjoyed a visit during the past week at McConnellsburg, where they were the guests of Rev. Owen Hicks.

—According to the assessor's report, there are 3,080 children in Perry county, aged from 8 to 13 years, who, according to the new law, are compelled to go to school.

—A prominent Clearfield county lumberman states that he will lose not less than $10,000 on his lumbering business this year and will consider himself lucky if he gets off with that.

—John Malta, a Hun, was struck and fatally injured by Seashore express at Tipton on Monday morning. The unfortunate man was walking on the track and did not notice the approaching train.

—Mrs. Sarah Smith, of Huntingdon, has instituted a suit for $10,500 damages against the borough of Huntingdon for injuries sustained by falling on the sidewalk on Fifth street, on the night of the 18th of March last.

—Lizzie, the 6-year-old daughter of John Rager, of Honey Creek station, Mifflin county, while crossing a railroad bridge near her home became dizzy and fell into the water beneath. Before any alarm could be given she was drowned.

—The Mount Union drum corps, which accompanied Gen. Kane Post to Mapleton last Saturday, is composed of very nice young gentlemen. They discoursed their music in a style highly complimentary to themselves and pleasing to those who heard it.

—Walter, the 10-year-old son of William Emme, of Everett, was drowned in the Juniata river at that place last Friday evening. The boy had been playing ball and become heated, when in company with some other boys, he went bathing and was seized with cramps.

—Newton Hamilton campmeeting will open August 11. Quite an improvements is being made to the tabernacle, the benches of which are to be taken out and the space filled with comfortable chairs. This will greatly add to the comfort of those attending services.

—Mr. James Perdue, an old soldier residing at Monroe, Mich., was severely afflicted with rheumatism but received prompt relief from pain by using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He says: "At times my back would ache so badly that I could hardly raise up. If I had not gotten relief I would not be here to write these few lines. Chamberlain's Pain Balm has done me a great deal of good and I feel very thankful for it. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Cyrus Rubright, of Westmoreland county, fired into a cherry tree to scare away some birds recently, and Josiah Martz, a farm hand, who was picking cherries at the time, received the contents of the shotgun in his being. A physician extracted sixty-seven shot from Martz's back. His injuries are not of a serious nature.

—Tomorrow (Thursday) evening Avery Wingert, a talented young man, of Williamsport, will lecture in the M. E. church on the subject "From Contest to Conquest." No admittance will be charged. This gentleman has the reputation of being a fine speaker and we hope our people will take advantage of this opportunity to hear him. Everybody welcome.

—M. J. McMenemin, of Meriden, Conn., has brought suit against the township of Warriorsmark to recover damages in the sum of $200 for injuries to his horse which was precipitated over a twenty-foot embankment on the road between Ironsville and Birmingham on the 22d of January last. He claims damages because the road was dangerous and was not properly guarded.

—The slaughter of rattlesnakes at the lumber job on Hayes's Run, Clinton county, continues, and up to last Friday 109 had been killed. W. I. Harvey says the woods in that vicinity are fairly swarming with snakes of all kinds, but no count is kept of any that are killed of other species than the rattlers. There are five lumber jobs on Hayes's Run, and the number given above is the total killed at all of the camps.

—Rev. B. J. Hummel, pastor of the U. B. church, has been granted a month's vacation by his congregation, a portion of which he will spend at the home of his parents in Clearfield county. Rev. Hummel has been in ill health for some time past and it is hoped a rest will recuperate him. His appointments will be filled during his absence by Harry Fleck, of Huntingdon, who is an effective worker in the Master's cause.

—Last Saturday evening as Samuel B. Neice and family were driving from Mill Creek their horse shied at something by the road side and almost went over the bank into the river. Mrs. Neice and younger son were thrown from the buggy and falling upon the front axle were dragged a considerable distance before the horse was stopped. Mrs. Neice's clothing was badly torn but she and her son both escaped serious injury.

—A very destructive wind, hail and rain storm, extending about two miles in width, passed over the southern portions of Hare's and Smith valleys, in this county, last Wenesday afternoon, doing great damage to fruit, vegetation and the growing crops. Corn fields and roads were badly washed, trees were uprooted and fences blown down. A force of men were employed several days in clearing the roads of the wash and replacing bridges.

—A picnic will be held at Woodvale Park next Saturday under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor societies. From a card from Miss S. Jennie Sharer, corresponding secretary of the society at Robertsdale, we are informed that an excursion rate has been obtained from Mount Union at 25 cents. Return train will leave the park about 5 o'clock P. M. All Christian people whether members of the society or not are invited to participate.

—On Tuesday of last week a violent hail storm passed over Bedford county from northwest to southeast, sweeping a path two miles in width, destroying much property. Just north of Bedford the crops and fruit were damaged, the large hail stones cutting the apples into small pieces. A large church south of Imlertown was badly damaged, and in New Enterprise 600 windows were smashed by hailstones some of which were seven inches in circumference.

—Last Saturday a detachment of Gen. Kane Post, No. 292, G. A. R., of Mount Union, came up to Mapleton to hold a memorial service at the tomb of Hon. James P. Giles, who was a member of that organization. A few of the members of Harry Corbin Post, No. 200, G. A. R., of this place, joined with them and led by the Mount Union drum corps they marched to Mountain View cemetery where an impressive service was held. Chaplain T. A. Appleby spoke very feelingly and impressively of the virtues of their departed comrade.

—A Shade Gap correspondent of the *News* says: "On Saturday night last Samuel Linn, who lives about three miles from this place, on hearing a noise in the barn, went out with a lantern to ascertain the cause and found one of his horses with its foot over the halter strap. He hung his lantern on a harness pin and tried to remove it when the horse kicked and struck the lantern and it exploded, scattering the oil in every direction and setting the barn on fire. He succeeded in getting his live stock out, however, but all the rest of the contents were consumed. It was partly covered by insurance."

—Last Sunday evening children's day services were held in the M. E. church and the church was filled with people to hear the little folks. Excellent music was rendered by a select choir. The program was as follows: Singing by choir; Prayer; Opening address, Ellis Baker; "Cold Water Army" exercises, consisting of Cold Water Army song, by a class of boys, Temperance Motion song by infant class. Recitation—Grace Numer; Recitation—Edith Dell; "Floral Offerings," an exercise by five girls. "Anti-Saloon Cadets"—Almira Fisher; Duet—"Our Hands for Jesus,"—Victor Brumbaugh and Loy McCarl; "Restless Boys at Church"—Jesse Swope; singing by choir; "Mother's Hymns"—Bertha Hooper; Dialogue—"The Good Conduct Band," represented by Myrtle Wright and Myrtle Wise; Singing by Choir; "Suffer the Children"—by class of girls. Address. Collection. Doxology and Benediction. All of the participants acquitted themselves creditably and the large audience seemed delighted with the exercises. The collection which goes to the educational society, amounted to $12.03, the greater part of which was obtained by collectors as follows: L. Pearl Neice, Charles W. Swope, S. Jesse Swope, each $1.00; Bessie Neice $1.04, Louie McCarl $1.28, Dema Shore $1.30, Lena Palmer $1.41, and Myrtle Wright $1.46.

Israel C. Caldwell.

For the following account of the death of I. C. Caldwell we are indebted to the Tyrone correspondent of the Altoona *Tribune:*

Israel Cryder Caldwell, the second son of Samuel Caldwell and wife Mary, eldest daughter of Israel Cryder, after a two week's illness from general prostration, died Sunday morning at 4 o'clock at the home of his son, Samuel Horace Caldwell. He was born at Waterstreet, January 28, 1831, and at death was aged 65 years, 4 months and 24 days. He was married to Rebecca E. Riddle, of Scotch valley, who survives him, as also two sons, Hon. John Riddle Caldwell, of Toledo, Ohio, and Samuel Horace Caldwell, of Tyrone, and one sister, Mrs. Hannah Mary Tabler, of Muncie, Grand county, Ill. His father was twice married, his second wife being Mariah Oatman. To this union four children were born, two of whom are living, Letitia Mariah, wife of Prof. A. W. Green, Vinton, Iowa, Samuel Dean Caldwell, of Washington, D. C. Mr. Caldwell since early manhood has been engaged in meacantile pursuits, first with John Isett, at Spruce Creek, as clerk; second with Major B. F. Bell, at Bell's Mills, now Bellwood, and third with Samuel Isett, at Arch Springs, whom he succeeded and took charge of his mills, tannery, store and farm at that place and carried them on until 1865 in which year he removed to Philadelphia, which city he has always claimed as his residence and engaged in the wholesale notion business up till 1885, and relinquished and became salesman for Messrs. McKown & Co., in the same line, in which he continued for some years. On account of his large land interests in Blair, Cambria, Clearfield and Huntingdon counties, he had devoted the last few years to developing his property and marketing his timber, and at the time of his death was largely engaged in coal mining and the manufacture of lumber at Portage, on the Pennsylvania railroad along the line of the Cresson and Coalport railroad, and lumbering in Huntingdon county, and has principally made his headquarters at the home of his son, Samuel Horace Caldwell and family in our town. His had been a very industrious life. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian, as were his ancestors, of the Scotch-Irish descent; in politics always a democrat of Jacksonian principles. The funeral took place Tuesday afternoon at half-past 2 o'clock, the services being conducted by Rev. J. H. Mathers, D. D. of Bellwood. Interment in Tyrone cemetery.

ENDED IN DEATH.

Conductor King Expires at the Altoona Hospital on Friday Night.

Conductor John King, of the Logan Valley Electric line, who was assaulted by Sigmund Shope at Hollidaysburg on the afternoon of June 12, died from the effects of his injuries last Friday evening. The following account of the tragedy we take from Monday's Altoona *Tribune:*

"The tragedy was enacted at Hollidaysburg on Walnut street between the Presbyterian church and the seminary. It was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Car No. 15, of the Logan Valley line, manned by motorman Glass and conductor King was filled with passengers, and well filled too, as all the street cars were on that busy day. Glass on mounting the platform found a drunken man lying across the brake. The man was evidently too much under the influence of liquor to be allowed to remain and he was asked to get off. This he was about to do when Sigmund Shope, who seemed to be in the intoxicated man's company, said, 'No, he shall not get off.'

King was called, and, although both of the disagreeable passengers he had to deal with were strong, muscular men, he never wavered but put them off the car when they refused to go after he had requested them to do so. Shope, who did not seem to be intoxicated, immediately after he had been pushed from the car, rushed to the side of the street and, picking up a piece of sandstone weighing about five pounds, ran back again towards the car. King was standing with one foot on the top step and the other on the platform of the car. His enraged assailant came rushing up to within a few feet of the unfortunate young man and then hurled the missile with all his force at the conductor. The rock struck King on the left temple and glancing off fell on the street on the opposite side of the car, where it was picked up by Mr. Gossard, who had witnessed the affair. The instrument of death was given to the superintendent of the street car line who turned it over to Mayor Barr for safe keeping. After he was struck Conductor King fell backwards into the arms of motorman Glass. He was unconscious for a short time, but regained his senses and, although bleeding from the wound on the side of his head and seemingly dazed, he was able to walk about."

A coroner's inquest was held and the jury rendered the following verdict: "The death of John King was caused by a stone thrown June 12, 1896, by the hand of Sigmund Shope, striking the deceased on the left side of the head, fracturing the skull."

Mangled by Car Wheels.

Last Saturday afternoon about one o'clock a company of boys were crossing the Pennsylvania railroad tracks at the Logan street crossing, Bellwood, just below the freight warehouse. They had just gotten out of the way of two moving trains on the main line and stepped on the tracks which connect the Pennsylvania and Northwestern railroad with the Pennsylvania railroad, and on which freight is transferred from one road to the other. A draught of cars was coming down one of the tracks and but for a warning voice all the boys would have been killed, as none heard the cars. As it was all escaped but George Cook, the 11-year-old son of B. W. Cook, manager of the Bellwood foundry. He was caught under the wheels and cruelly mangled, losing both legs and one arm and sustaining terrible bruises besides. Tender hands picked him up and conveyed him to the warehouse, where he lingered unconscious until 6 P. M., when he died.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by M. W. Isenberg, clerk of the Orphans' court during the past week:

George O. Feltenberger and Elizabeth A. Honstine, Huntingdon.

Orville M. Hockenberry, Tell township, and Ellie Horton, Cassville.

Charles M. Armitage and Rena McFadden, Huntingdon.

William R. Kyler, Huntingdon, and Maud M. Miller, Henderson township.

Daniel Reeder and Katie Brenamen, Spruce Creek.

Charles M. Robison and Mary E. McMullen, Spruce Creek.

Rev. Chas. A. Campbell, Providence, R. I., and Caroline V. Lovell, Huntingdon.

William B. Kershaw, Huntingdon, and Julia E. Yingling, Oneida township.

W. A. Harper, Pittsburg, and Annie B. Montague, Decorum.

H. M. Kinsel, McVeytown, and Alice L. Eby, Huntingdon.

We are Still

Doing Business

at the old stand. Our stock is composed of a full line of

General

Merchandise,

and is as complete as can be found in this part of the county. We can furnish you almost anything you may want at

Prices as low as

the Lowest,

consistent with good goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness. THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

THE CONVENTION

McKinley and Hobart Chosen at St. Louis.

BOLT OF FREE SILVER MEN.

Led by Senator Teller, Thirty-four Delegates Left the Hall.

McKinley Received 661 1-2 Votes, Reed 84 1-2, Quay 61 1-2, Morton 58, and Allison 35 1-2---The Vote for Vice-President Was: Hobart, 533 1-2; Evans, 277 1-2; Bulkeley, 39, and 45 Scattering ---The Republican Standard Bearers Won Their Honors Without Much Contest and Amid Wild Cheers---Stirring Scenes When Senator Henry M. Teller and His Free-Coinage Followers Left the Convention Hall and the Party After the Adoption of the Gold Plank in the Platform---The Proceedings in Detail.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 19.—The eleventh Republican National Convention has passed into history. Its labors were completed yesterday evening shortly before 8 o'clock, when a National ticket was put in the field.

MARK A. HANNA, OF OHIO.
(He will run the Republican campaign.)

William McKinley, of Ohio, was made the choice of the party for the Presidency by an overwhelming majority of the 906 votes cast. He received on the only ballot necessary 661½, or more than two-thirds of all.

The four opposition candidates who remained to the end in the fight for the nomination polled among them 240½ votes, while four votes were recorded as blank and scattering.

For the Vice-Presidential nomination also only a single ballot was needed, Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, carrying off the prize by a vote of 533½ to 359½ for all other candidates.

The gold-standard platform reported by the Committee on Resolutions was adopted by the vote of 812½ to 110½, and its acceptance by the convention led to a bolt of thirty-four free-silver coinage delegates from the Rocky Mountain States. The places of four of the bolters were taken by their regularly chosen alternates.

The convention was the briefest held for a score of years. It was called to order in the vast Auditorium that had been erected for the purpose at 12.20 o'clock Tuesday morning by Chairman Carter of the National Committee. Organization was effected and C. W Fairbanks, of Indiana, the Temporary Chairman, addressed the convention. After appointing committees, the convention adjourned for the day to await their reports.

The second day's session was called to order by Temporary Chairman Fairbanks. Various reports were received, among them the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization. It named Senator J. M. Thurston, of Nebraska, as Permanent Chairman made the Secretaries, Sergeant-at-Arms and other temporary officers permanent officers of the convention, and gave a list of Vice-Presidents, one from each State. The report was adopted and Chairman Thurston addressed the convention briefly. Then the morning session concluded. The afternoon session was devoted to the hearing of contests. The principal ones were from Texas and Delaware. The first test vote of the convention occurred then, the McKinley delegations from both States being steated by a vote of 568½ to 339½. The anti-McKinleyites saw from this that their cases were hopeless, and the temporary roll was made permanent without protest. Then the convention adjourned for the day.

A BOLT BEFORE THE NOMINATIONS.

Scenes of Excitement and Enthusiasm on the Last Day of the Convention.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—When the delegates were called to order on the third day there was an unobstructed path to the vital work of the convention, and the prospect of much excitement incident to the silver bolt filled the hall with an enthusiastic multitude hours before the proceedings of the last session opened.

It was 10.30 a. m. when in response to the tap of the gavel the delegates arose for prayer. The officiating minister was Dr. John R. Scott, of Jacksonville, Fla., a colored man.

Reading the Platform.

Chairman Thurston announced that the first thing on the programme was the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Senator-elect Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio, crowded to the front and climbed the steps to the stage, while the crowd sent up a shrill yell as he began to read the platform.

The first sentence of the money plank pledging the party to "sound money" started a great uproar among the delegates on the floor, but the galleries did not participate until unalterable opposition to the free coinage of silver was read. Then the delegates led by Senator Lodge and Colonel W. A. Stone, of Pennsylvania, rose en mass and yelled. The tumult continued for two minutes.

Hawaii and the Monroe doctrine were applauded. The Cuban plank was received with some enthusiasm. As the plank was read Colonel Fred Grant, who sat on the platform, arose and waved about his head the flag of the Cuban revolutionists.

The motion which Senator Foraker made to adopt the platform was also cheered. One of the crucial moments of the convention was at hand. The Chairman announced that he would recognize to move a substitute for the majority report the gentleman from Colorado, Mr. Teller.

The name of Teller set the Westerners wild. For several minutes they yelled themselves hoarse.

Minority Report Rejected.

Finally the Western delegates tired of their work and sank back in their seats, while the clerk proceeded to read the substitute platform as follows:

"We, the undersigned, members of the Committee on Resolutions, being unable to agree with that portion of the majority report which treats of the subjects of coinage and finance, respectfully submit the following paragraph as a substitute therefor:

"The Republican party favors the use of both gold and silver as equal standard money, and pledges its power to secure the free, unrestricted and independent coinage of gold and silver at United States mints at the ratio of sixteen parts of silver to one of gold."

The Senator-elect from Ohio, the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, arose. He moved to lay the substitute offered by Mr. Teller on the table. Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, seconded the motion. Senator Teller demanded a roll call of States. His demand was quickly supported by Senator Mantle on behalf of Montana and Delegate Cleveland, of Nevada.

Chairman Thurston's announcement of the result—818½ to 105½—was the signal of a great demonstration for the victorious gold men. After the vote had been announced, Senator Dubois, of Idaho, asked for reconsideration, but the Chairman said he would recognize Senator Foraker. Foraker moved the previous question on the adoption of the financial plank. But Dubois stood there shouting: "Mr. Chairman," and finally he made himself heard. Dubois stated that many delegates disapproved of the financial plank, who would accept the rest of the platform and asked for a separate vote on that plank. The request was seconded by Mott, of North Carolina, and Mantle, of Montana. After the roll call had been completed, General Henderson announced that the three dissenters of the Iowa delegation desired to change their votes from no to aye, and they were permitted to do so.

The Platform Adopted.

"Upon the motion the vote is: Yeas, 812½; noes, 110½, and the financial plank is adopted," Thurston announced. There was a cheer and then the Chairman said: "All in favor of the adoption of the platform will say aye."

"Aye" came in one sonorous burst from the convention. There was one faint "No!"

VOTE BY STATES.

State.	Yeas.	Nays.	State.	Yeas.	Nays.
Alabama	19	3	New Jersey.	20	—
Arkansas	15	1	New York.	72	—
California.	4	14	N. Carolina.	7½	14½
Colorado.	—	8	N. Dakota.	6	—
Connectic't.	12	—	Ohio.	46	—
Delaware.	6	—	Oregon.	8	—
Florida.	7	1	Penn'vania.	64	—
Georgia.	25	1	Rhode I'and	8	—
Idaho.	—	6	S. Carolina.	18	—
Illinois.	46	2	S. Dakota.	7	1
Indiana	30	—	Tennessee.	23	1
Iowa	26	—	Texas	30	—
Kansas	15	5	Utah.	—	6
Kentucky	26	—	Vermont	8	—
Louisiana.	16	—	Virginia.	17	7
Maine.	12	—	Washington.	8	—
Maryland.	16	—	W. Virginia.	12	—
Mass.	30	—	Wisconsin.	24	—
Michigan.	25	3	Wyoming.	—	6
Minnesota.	18	—	Arizona.	—	6
Mississippi	18	—	N. Mexico.	2	4
Missouri	33	—	Oklahoma.	—	6
Montana.	—	6	Ind. T'tory.	6	—
Nebraska.	13	3	Dist. of Col.	2	—
Nevada.	—	6	Alaska	4	—
N. H'pshire.	8	—			
Totals				812½	110½

Silver Delegates Bolt.

The great climax of the convention was at hand. Senator Teller elbowed his way to the platform. As a matter of privilege Chairman Thurston asked that Senator Cannon, of Utah, who had also made his way to the platform, be allowed to read a personal statement prepared by the silver men. Senator Cannon then read the valedictory. As Mr. Cannon declared impressively that he and his associates would cling to the fame, let the name go where it would, a Pennsylvania delegate shouted "Good-bye." Chairman Thurston tried vainly to stay the torrent of disapproval and restore order. At last, when he could make himself heard, he set the convention off by a statement that the Republican party did not fear the declaration that was being read. From the galleries twelve thousand throats sent out their approval, cheer following chear. When he had concluded Senator Cannon folded his document deliberately, turned, and reaching across the desk grasped Thurston by the hand. Teller did the same. The two shook hands with Foraker, and turned towards the steps leading down to the right-hand centre aisle. As Teller and Cannon stepped into the aisle a number of silver colleagues rose and followed them. As the file of stern-faced men marched along the pathway to the door a yell went up before which every other outbreak of the day paled into silence.

The silver delegates who retired from the hall are Congressman Hartman, of Montana; Senator Cannon, Congressman Allen and Delegate Thomas Kearns, of Utah; Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota; Delegates Cleveland and Strother, of Nevada; from Idaho the entire delegation of six, headed by Senator Dubois; from Colorado, the entire delegation of eight, including Senator Teller, who carried with them their standard marking their position in the hall. The total number of those who "bolted" was thirty-four, including four Senators and two Representatives.

Nominations in Order.

The convention quieted down after this scene and the Chairman called upon the Secretary for the list of the National Committeemen elected.

"The next business is the call of the roll of States for the nomination for President," announced Mr. Thurston at 2 o'clock. The roll was called. Names were unanswered which had been seldom passed before in Republican conventions—Illinois, Indiana—and the monotony was broken only when General Henderson rose at the call of committees to announce that Charles H. Baldwin, of Council Bluffs, would speak for Iowa. Mr. Baldwin then presented the name of Senator Allison.

When the State of Maine was reached Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, came forward and presented the name of Thomas B. Reed. One enthusiatic admirer unfolded a great banner containing a huge portrait of Speaker Reed, with these words: "Nothing to Explain—True From the First." As he flung the banner out from the galleries the Reed men began to shout: "Reed, Reed, Thomas B. Reed!" and the demonstration lasted some time. Delegate Littlefield, of Maine, seconded the nomination of Mr. Reed.

The honor had been reserved for Chauncey M. Depew of the greatest personal ovation of the convention up to this time. His speech, presenting Levi P. Morton's name, was listened to with great attention, and at its conclusion a storm of cheers swept over the Auditorium. While Depew was pushing up the aisle the delegates climbed up on their chairs once more to cheer him.

Foraker Presents McKinley's Name.

It was exactly 3.17 when Ohio was called by the Secretary, and Governor Bushnell rose to announce that Senator-elect Foraker would speak for the Buckeye State. But the convention couldn't be restrained. With a wild roar the McKinleyites on the floor rose to their feet and the thousands in the galleries went frantic with enthusiasm. The members of the Ohio delegation unfolded small silk banners and swung them about their heads, while all over the floor waved the tall tricolor plume of the American Napoleon. The plumes were fixed at the end of a staff several feet in length. Several tin horns were blown, and the din and confusion were indescribable. Senator Foraker was pushed forward to the platform. His appearance was the signal for another outburst. His speech was a fine specimen of convention oratory, and with the true dramatic instinct he withheld mention of his candidate's name until the very last. When he uttered the word "McKinley," cheers broke forth in a mighty volume. After the shouters had tired themselves out with "The Battle Cry of Freedom" and subsided into ordinary howls, the band took another whirl at it with "America," and as the solemn strains of the National hymn flooded down from the elevated position occupied by the musicians the people again took up the air, and this time with something like an approach to harmony, in which the sweet voices of the women largely appeared. At 3.35, after seventeen minutes of wild confusion and uproar, Senator Thurston started in to call the convention to order, but it was no use. Some of the delegates at 3.38 p. m. seemed to have had enough of it and had taken their seats, but the vast majority were still howling. The nomination of McKinley was seconded by Senator Thurston.

Governor Hastings came forward at the call of Pennsylvania to name Senator Quay and was given a cheer of applause. The Pennsylvanians yelled "Quay, Quay, Quay," until the spectators took up the call. Governor Bulkeley, of Connecticut, was one of the delegates from other States who took the Quay cry. One wildly gesticulating Pennsylvania delegate climbed on his comrades' shoulders and waved a red and blue plume high in the air. "Quay, Quay, Quay," was the cry.

The nominations were then closed and the call of the States was ordered. There was a monotonous repetition of McKinley until the gray-haired Henderson said: "I cast the solid vote of Iowa for William B. Allison."

New York announced seventeen of her votes for McKinley, whereupon State Senator John Raines demanded a roll-call, supposedly to put on record the men who opposed Morton.

M'Kinley Nominated on First Ballot.

The vote of Ohio, when it was reached, swelled the McKinley column to 467½, more than a majority, and effected the nomination of her own son. The crowd was quick to seize the point and gave a round cheer.

"Application has been made by representatives of all the other candidates nominated," said Chairman Thurston, "to make a certain motion." He continued that he thought it best to recognize representatives of each of the candidates in the order of their votes.

Mr. Thurston announced that McKinley had received 661½. The convention burst into another furious demonstration.

At the end of about ten minutes order was restored and Mr. Thurston completed the announcement of the vote. He then recognized Senator Lodge, who moved that the nomination be made unanimous. General Hastings followed on behalf of the Quay contingent.

Chauncey M. Depew rose to second the motion on behalf of New York, but the Chairman recognized Platt, who in a single sentence seconded the motion and pledged the State of New York to McKinley. Henderson, of Iowa, spoke for Allison.

Cries of "Depew" and "Hanna" came from all parts of the hall. Mr. Depew responded in a characteristic speech, which put the crowd in a rare good humor, and afterwards they would not be content until McKinley's political manager, Mark Hanna, of Ohio, had responded.

When the motion to make the nomination unanimous was put the delegates arose en masse.

Hobart Nominated for Vice-President.

It was then 6.00 p. m., and the convention had been in session eight hours. It was a quarter after six when Senator Lodge made a motion that the convention proceed to the nomination of a Vice-President and that speeches be limited to five minutes. There was little interest in the second place. In five minutes the galleries had been deserted by two-thirds of the seat holders. Samuel Fessenden, of Connecticut, nominated ex-Governor Bulkeley. General Hobart, of New Jersey, was named by Franklin Fort, of Newark. Mr. Fort's speech was loudly cheered, the New Yorkers joining the New Jerseymen in the demonstration. J. Otis Humphrey, of Illinois, seconded Hobart. W. R. Allen, of Rhode Island, nominated Governor Charles W. Lippett. Delegates from the Southern States cheered when Tennessee was called and W. M. Randolph presented the name of Henry Clay Evans. Evans was seconded by a colored delegate, S. E. Smith, of Kentucky. Ex-Congressman Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, also seconded Evans. Virginia presented the name of General James A. Walker, the only Republican member of Congress from that State. A. B. White, of West Virginia, spoke for Hobart.

The roll call began ten minutes after 7. The adherents of Mr. Evans were very enthusiastic, and loudly cheered every vote announced for him. When Pennsylvania cast her sixty-four votes for Hobart his nomination was gained, and delegates began to leave. Pending the announcement of the vote a resolution was adopted making Chairman Thurston Chairman of the Committee to inform the Presidential nominee of his election, and Temporary Chairman Fairbanks head of the committee to wait on the Vice-Presidential nominee for the same purpose. A resolution was adopted thanking the city of St. Louis for fulfilling all its promises in the entertainment of the convention. Before the announcement of the vote had been made there was a rush from the hall. The nomination of Hobart was made unanimous.

The result of the ballot for Vice-President, as announced by the chair, was as follows: Hobart, 533½; Evans, 277½; Bulkeley, 39; Lippitt, 8; Walker, 24; Reed, 3; Thurston, 2; Frederick Grant, 2; Depew, 3; Morton, 1; absent, 23.

After the announcement of the members of the committees to wait on the nominees for President and Vice-President the convention adjourned sine die at 7.50 p. m.

JUBILEE IN CANTON.

McKinley's Nomination Sets His Home Town Aflame With Joy.

CANTON, Ohio, June 19.—Such pandemonium reigned in Canton last night as beggars all description. The sky was brilliant from the colored fires burning on hundreds of docrsteps and curbstones, and was dotted everywhere by the sparkling balls of fire from rockets and other pyrotechnics. Thousands upon thousands of people thronged the streets, and re-enforcements came every few minutes from surrounding towns.

There was almost a constant procession from each railway station, all headed in the same direction—to McKinley's house. Thousands made night hideous beyond all analysis. They used a combination of brass bands, drum corps, steam whistles, tin horns, fire crackers, pistols, bells and countless nameless noise-making devices.

A huge parade of 15,000 citizens, formed by arrangement in front of the Court House, escorted by three companies of militia under the command of Captain Harry Frease with several bands and drum corps, paraded up North Market street to Governor McKinley's home on the hill. The centre of the city and line of march was a panorama of flags, festooning and decorations of all kinds.

MRS. WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

When Mr. McKinley's home was reached, Hon. F. E. Case, a well-known citizen, made an address of welcome, and the candidate, who was visibly affected, responded in a short speech of thanks.

Inside the McKinley home, crowded upon the stairways, sitting and standing in the various parlors, were Major McKinley's wife, mother and most intimate friends. Many shed tears of joy when the news was received that Mr. McKinley's nomination had been made unanimous.

A few moments after announcement of the nomination telegrams poured in, and within a half hour they were numbered by hundreds, coming from all parts of America.

AT HOBART'S HOME.

Paterson Goes Wild With Music, Fireworks and Parades.

PATERSON, N. J., June 19.—This city went wild with delight over the nomination of Garret A. Hobart.

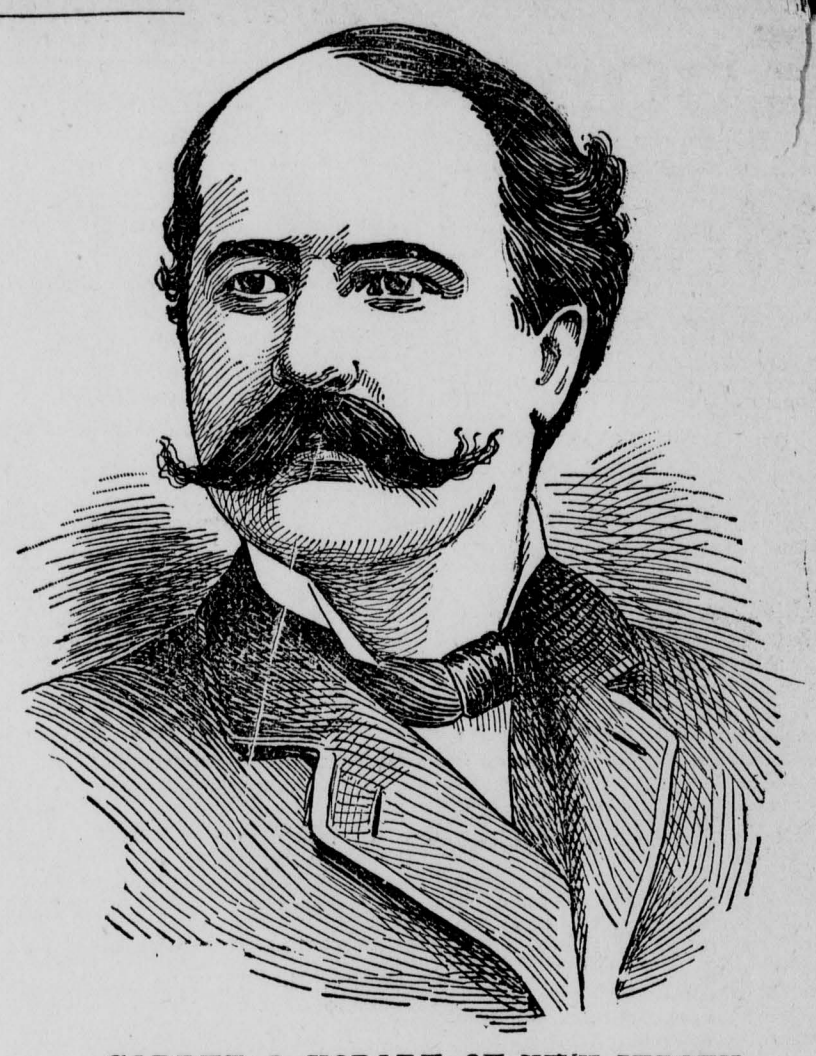
Throughout yesterday afternoon there were great crowds about the different bulletin boards watching the course of events at St. Louis. When it became apparent that Hobart would be nominated on the first ballot the crowd could no longer be restrained.

All the bands in the city were waiting and they poured into the streets and their music was the signal for the crowds to gather about them. Processions sprung up on every side and marched in all directions, and every factory bell was sounded. This was a signal for a general illumination of the buildings in the city, and no matter which way one turned the houses were decorated with bunting, lanterns and pictures.

Most of the processions made their way to Mr. Hobart's house and cheered. The home of Governor Griggs, close by, was decorated quickly when the result was known, and it was the centre of the demonstrations. Even the trolley cars were ornamented with flags and bunting, and those having the necessary fixtures were illuminated.

NOMINEES OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

WILLIAM McKINLEY, OF OHIO.
Candidate for President.



GARRET A. HOBART, OF NEW JERSEY.
Candidate for Vice-President.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

Econo-

my—just think—every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 100 doses. This is true only of

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, headache.

What It Costs to Make Bicycles.

In a letter to the New York Sun the writer says:

While in Buffalo recently I ran across an employe of one of the bicycle works in that city. Being personally known to him, I asked what was the absolute cost of production of a $100 high-grade wheel. He began to figure it out.

"The best way to get at it," he said, "is to take the highest prices paid to mechanics to produce certain parts until the wheel is complete and ready for the market. Taking the wages paid the men to manufacture all these parts, the absolute cost to the bosses to put upon the market a $100 high-grade wheel is $18.60. The bosses of the shop where I work sell their wheels to retail dealers for $50."

"Now, as an employe," I asked, "what would you have to pay your employers for a $100 wheel?"

"Oh! they sell them to us for $20, but we cannot resell them unless we want to get discharged."

"Don't you think a $100 high-grade wheel can be sold for $50 with profit to the manufacturer and still maintain the present rate of wages paid mechanics who make them?"

"Certainly. What is more, sales would be increased also, and more men employed to produce them. The big end of the profits goes to the retail dealers, whereas if the manufacturers had their own selling agents they could well afford to sell $100 wheels for $50, yes, and $40, with good profit. They pay low wages. Their rents are small, the shops being generally located in country places. As a mechanic, I know the parts of a wheel are not nearly so intricate or delicate in mechanism as those of a sewing machine, yet I am told by brother mechanics who make sewing machines that it costs but $11.75 to produce a $60 machine for the market. To produce an $80 bicycle, we figure it out in the shop that the absolute cost of manufacture is but a trifle over $10. Of course, when as a workman on bicycles I give you the cost of their production to our bosses, I mean the cost of their manufacture by the hundreds. The making of bicycles is generally regarded by mechanics as the simplest kind of mechanical labor, with less loss to manufacturers by imperfectly constructed wheels through bad workmanship than is the case in the construction of a sewing machine with its finer mechanism."

Frontier Etiquette.

According to the late Eugene Field, Senator Horace Tabor was once dining with Roscoe Conkling. When the fruit and nuts were brought on, Tabor endeavored to crack a large pecan between his back teeth. "Why, Horace!" exclaimed the amazed New York Senator, "where are your crackers!" "I ate them in my soup an hour ago," was Tabor's reply.—Argonaut.

"He is good-natured, is he?" "Good-natured? Why, I have known that man to wear a smiling face when he was speaking of taking off a porous plaster."—Boston Courier.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It speedily relieves irregularity, suppressed or painful menstruations, weakness of the stomach, indigestion, bloating, leucorrhœa, womb trouble, flooding, nervous prostration, headache, general debility, etc. Symptoms of **Womb Troubles** are dizziness, faintness, extreme lassitude, "don't care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy, or the "blues," and backache. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all this trouble as sure as the sun shines. That **Bearing-down Feeling,** causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. It is wonderful for Kidney Complaints in either sex.

SUNK WITH ALL ABOARD.

The Steamer Drummond Castle Went Down off Brittany.

ENGULFED IN THREE MINUTES.

The Drummond Castle Foundered Off the French Coast, Near the Ile de Molen ---Only Three Out of 247 Passengers and Crew Known to Be Saved---All on Board Asleep.

LONDON, England, June 13.—The steamer Drummond Castle, on her way from South Africa to this port, was sunk near Ushant, the most westerly of the islands off the coast of Brittany, at midnight, and of the 247 human beings aboard it is feared that only a few were saved.

The vessel came into collision with another steamer, and in three minutes after the fatal crash disappeared beneath the waves. The fate of the other steamer is as yet a matter of conjecture. Nothing has since been heard of her.

It is possible that some of the unfortunate people on board the Drummond Castle were saved by the ship with which she came in collision, but it is absolutely impossible to say with any degree of certainty what their fate has been.

The Drummond Castle sailed from Table Bay on May 28, and her passenger list contained 143 names. Her crew consisted of 104 men, and of this total of 247 only three are known to have escaped death. These survivors were picked up at sea, clinging to bits of wreckage, by the crews of fishing boats and taken to Ushant.

As soon as news of the disaster reached Ushant all available vessels at that place, including several tugs, were at once sent to sea, with orders to cruise around the place where the collision occurred, in the hope of being able to pick up others who might have been able to keep afloat after the wreck. Nothing has yet been heard from them.

The news of the disaster which reaches here is of the most meagre description. The Castle Line Steamship Company issued the following bulletin received from the lighthouse keeper at Ushant:

"The steamer Drummond Castle was wrecked at midnight on June 16. A survivor of the disaster, named Merweck, is at Ushant and two others are at Ile de Molen. Six bodies have been recovered, including that of Officer Gill. They have been placed in a special house. The ship sank in three minutes."

The correspondent at Brest telegraphed that no positive knowledge had been obtained up to that hour regarding the fate of the missing passengers and crew of the sunken steamer, except that, as before reported, one survivor was at Ushant and two others were at Ile de Molen, and that six bodies had been recovered. The correspondent also stated that a search is being made by steamers in the vicinity of the scene of the disaster in the hope of rescuing other survivors.

Incoming vessels which have arrived at Plymouth report that upon entering the Channel upon the night of the 16th inst., they encountered rainy weather and a rough sea with some wind blowing.

The lost vessel, which was one of those operated by the Castle Line Steamship Company, was commanded by Captain N. W. Pierce. She was a brig-rigged, iron screw steamer, of 2352 tons register. She was 365 feet long, 43.5 feet beam and 31.3 feet depth of hold. She was built at Glasgow in 1881 and was owned by D. Currie & Co., of London.

GOLD PLANK AT PORTLAND.

Maine Democrats Adopt It After a Red-Hot Fight.

The Maine Democrats held their State Convention at Portland. The convention, harmonious in most matters, became uproarous when it came to adopting a money plank. The size of the silver demonstratton was a tremendous surprise to western Maine Democrats, who looked for overwhelming gold sentiment.

The gold plank was adopted in the Resolutions Committee by a vote of 7 to 6. The plank is:

"We oppose the free coinage of silver and favor the single gold standard, unless a different standard is adopted through international agreement."

After debate it was adopted by the full convention by a vote of 193 to 101.

J. B. Madigan, of Houlton, presented the name of Edward B. Winslow, of Portland, as candidate for Governor, and Mr. Winslow was nominated by acclamation with great enthusiasm.

The following electors were nominated: Kimball Eastman, of Westbrook; E. O. Greenleaf, of Farmington; Charles F. Johnson, of Waterville; W. S. Mansfield, of Jonesport; W. G. Chadburne, of Alfred, and Edward D. O'Brien, of Thomaston.

The following delegates-at-large to the National Convention were chosen: Dr. S. C. Gordon, of Portland; John Scott, of Bath; Frederick W. Plaisted, of Augusta, and Charles L. Snow, of Bangor.

ARKANSAS DEMOCRATS.

A Resolution Endorsing Bland for President Fails to Go Through.

The Arkansas Democratic State Convention convened in Little Rock with 748 delegates present. Colonel Dan W. Jones, of Little Rock, was nominated for Governor without opposition. H. G. Bunn for Chief Justice, A. C. Hull for Secretary of State, Ransom Gully for Treasurer, Junius Jordan for Superintendent Public Instruction, J. G. Ritchie for Commissioner of State Lands, and W. C. Vincenholler for Commissioner of Mines, Agriculture and Manufacture were also named.

A stubborn contest took place over the adoption of a resolution endorsing Bland, of Missouri, for President. The call of the roll developed that the "apostle of silver" had a majority of the delegates favorable to his candidacy, but the necessary two-thirds, in order to suspend the rules for the consideration of the resolution, was not forthcoming

Egypt's Cotton Prospects.

Inspired by the high prices realized by the cotton crop of 1895-96, Egyptian planters have increased the area to the maximum limit permitted by the country's irrigation facilities.

Vermont Republicans Meet.

The Republicans of Vermont held their State Convention in Burlington; Josiah Grout was nominated for Governor and a gold and protection platform was adopted.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Yale defeated Princeton, 8 to 4, in New York City.

Columbus has turned the veteran, Pete Browning, adrift.

The Brooklyns have not played an errorless game this season.

Daub appears to have supplanted Kennedy as Brooklyn's winning pitcher.

Brodie, of the Baltimores, has taken a big drop in his batting this season.

Pitcher Hawley, of Pittsburg, has not won a game from Baltimore in two years.

Jerrems, of the Yale team, is about the best outfielder among the college players.

Baltimore has won and lost more games by one run than any other League team.

The veteran McGarr has played ball longer than any player on the Cleveland team.

St. Louis has claimed the services of "Shorty" Fuller, released by New York.

Cleveland has done the steadiest playing in the League race from the start to date.

Pitcher Doheny, of New York, is undergoing electrical treatment for his lame pitching arm.

Young, of Cleveland, says he is using his slow ball more than ever, so as to nurse his speed.

Three players released by New York—Burke, German and Pfeffer—are doing well for other clubs.

Old Jimmy Galvin still pitches occasionally for semi-professional clubs in the neighborhood of Pittsburg.

The Louisville Club is to have a new shortstop—Ward, the second baseman of the Princeton College team.

From the present outlook, Cleveland will fight for the first place, with but little help from the other Western clubs.

As a steady, every-day player and conscientious hustler, Smith, of the Cincinnatis, is the equal of any short stop in the major League, though his work generally passes unnoticed by the papers.

Thus early it has been plainly shown that the pitchers can not stand the pace. They are too heavily handicapped. This is recognized by everybody interested in the game, and a change will surely be made in another season.

A catcher's mask has been invented which obviates the necessity of a player throwing off his mask every time he goes for a foul fly or when he stands back. The new mask slips back on top of the head on pivots. A touch slides it up or down.

There is only one ground in the League where the men are thrown out at first by the right fielder. It is at Philadelphia, where a sharp right fielder can often gather red-hot grounders on the rebound and get them to first ahead of the runner.

"A pitcher who keeps himself in shape and doesn't dissipate should be able to pitch three games a week. The more work he gets the better is his command of the ball, and it's control that makes the pitcher," says Captain Anson, of Chicago.

If Rusie remains out of the game all the present season the chances are that the once great pitcher will be quite or almost useless next season. There was never yet a case of a man who retired from the game for an entire season and then was effective the next season. Lovett's was a case of this kind.

The beautiful uncertainties of the National Game were illustrated by Brooklyn taking three straight from Cleveland, while the Philadelphias lost three straight and the Baltimores two out of three to Cleveland; also by the fact that the Baltimores won three straight from Cincinnati and yet could win but one from Chicago.

THE LABOR WORLD.

There are 28,000 union cigarmakers.

St. Paul, Minn., has 7500 union men.

'Tis said 2,000,000 Americans are idle.

Cleveland, Ohio, has a labor exchange.

Detroit (Mich.) unions will erect a hall.

Duluth, Minn., has 900 union sawmill men.

Gold beaters are forming a National union.

Colorado unions formed a State federation.

Boston is credited with 85,000 trade unionists.

Oakland, Cal., has a co-operative association.

Detroit cigarmakers have been on strike a year.

St. Louis, Mo., has 1000 union cigarmakers.

England's Independent Labor party has 20,000 votes.

In Pennsylvania Labor Day is September's first Saturday.

Stockholm (Sweden) carpenters struck for $17.50 a month.

Minneapolis, Minn., unemployed married men held a mass meeting.

The Western Federation of Miners has 76,500 members and $740,000.

Metal workers will amalgamate and amass a strike fund of $1,000,000.

A new union of brotherhood tailors was organized in Newark, N. J.

The union price of a haircut at St. Paul, Minn., is twenty-five cents.

Chicago bridge and structural ironworkers insist on double price for overtime.

The Raines law is said to have created a big demand for waiters in New York.

All the master carpenters of Boston have adopted the eight hour system of work.

At Vincennes, Ind., a blacklisted railroad conductor was awarded $3500 damages.

Over 10,000 persons are employed in Great Britain in the manufacture of explosives.

Buffalo, N. Y., now has a Workingmen's Progressive Club. Only unionists admitted.

A cut in tailors' wages is expected on account of bad business through use of bicycles.

San Francisco compositors have asked the newspapers to set aside type-setting machines.

In Baden, Germany, cigarmakers work eleven hours and earn from 1½ to 5½ cents per hour.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has distributed $5,771,215 to widows and orphans and disabled members.

Chicago bicycle workers secured the discharge of a man who had been expelled from the union. They threatened to strike.

At a Toronto labor mass meeting the Canadian Government was asked to prohibit the employment of children under ten years of age in mill or factory.

A Weathersfield (Conn.) shoe firm abandoned its plant and had the work done by convicts. Prison work proved unsatisfactory and the plant has been started again.

The General Secretary-Treasury of the International Machinists says: "We are in a position to-day to know the history of every man in our organization, no matter if he joined in Maine or California, Canada or Mexico."

The International Horseshoer's Union has $17,000 in the treasury, and local unions' funds aggregate $12,000. In case of a strike which calls for the support of the organization each of the members may be assessed two cents a day.

Horses Sold for $1.

Horses are marvelously cheap in the Western country just now, especially those that have become crippled, or sick, or that have broken down from age or overwork. A "cheap horse auction market," on the west side of Chicago disposes of them at prices as low as $1 and $2 each. Many of the foreign-born inhabitants have no prejudice whatever against horse meat as an article of food, and it is a common practice for collections of individuals to "chip in," buy an animal, slaughter it and divide the flesh equally.

Others there are who establish abattoirs in out-of-the-way places, where they kill the horses, disposing of the meat to cheap restaurants in the poorer quarters and to butchers. A city ordinance forbids the slaughtering of animals in the corporate limits, outside of the stock yards, and lately vigilance has been exercised by the authorities in chasing these offenders to cover. In all cases the arrested parties deny any purpose to sell the flesh as food, but insist that they dispose of the hide and bones only. The fact remains, though, that the eating of horseflesh is on the increase among the poor foreign-born residents of the city.—New York Press.

A Student for Life.

Here is a German student who is seventy years old and is still studying in Grieswald University without having passed his final examination. He is a clever man. When he was twenty a relative of his left him the interest of his capital, which he was to draw as long as he remained at college and had no occupation, but when this was achieved the money was to go to various charitable institutions. The cunning student remained a student for fifty-three years, during which time he enjoyed a life of ease and drew his deceased relative's income. He was supposed during all this time to be reading for holy orders.

The Prince of Wales wears a No. 7 shoe. Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury wear No. 9s.

Buy $1.00 worth Dobbins Floating-Borax Soap of your grocer, send wrappers to Dobbins Soap Mf'g Co., Philadelphia, Pa. They will send you free of charge, postage paid, a Worcester Pocket Dictionary, 298 pages, bound in cloth, profusely illustrated. Offer good until August 1st only.

Russia and Japan have agreed to act in the unison in maintaining the peace of Korea.

Catarrh and Colds Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. It relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness. If your druggist hasn't it in stock, ask him to procure it for you.

The Modern Beauty

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy, she uses the gentle and pleasant Syrup of Figs. Made by the California Fig Syrup Company.

Are You Satisfied With What You Know,

Or would you gladly improve your stock of knowledge? You may not have 50 or $60 you can spare for a 10-volume encyclopædia, but you can afford to pay fifty cents for a Hand Book of General Information. You won't want to pay even this unless you are desirous of improving your mind and believe that a five-hundred-page book, filled with a condensed mass of valuable knowledge, will be read by you. This valuable Encyclopædia will be sent postpaid for fifty cents in stamps by the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City. Every person who has not a large encyclopædia should take advantage of this great offer at once and store his mind with the valuable facts collated in this book.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. If your druggist hasn't it in stock, ask him to procure it for you. It will save your life.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

S. K. Coburn, Mgr., Clarie Scott, writes: "I find Hall's Catarrh Cure a valuable remedy." Druggists sell it, 75c.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

After six years' suffering I was cured by Piso's Cure.—MARY THOMSON, 29½ Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 19, 1894.

AYER'S ARGUMENT.

If there is **any reason** why you should use any sarsaparilla, there is **every reason** why you should use Ayer's. When you take sarsaparilla you take it to cure disease; you want to be cured as quickly as possible and as cheaply as possible. That is **why** you should use Ayer's: it cures quickly and cheaply—and it cures to stay. Many people write us: "I would sooner have one bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla than three of any other kind." A druggist writes that "one bottle of Ayer's will give more benefit than six of any other kind." If one bottle of Ayer's will do the work of three it must have the strength of three at the cost of one. There's the point in a nutshell. It pays every way to use

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED," TRY

SAPOLIO

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles,

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION,

—AND—

All Disorders of the LIVER.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all of the above-named disorders.

Price **25 cts.** a box. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

Send to **DR. RADWAY & CO.,** lock box 365, New York, for book of Advice.

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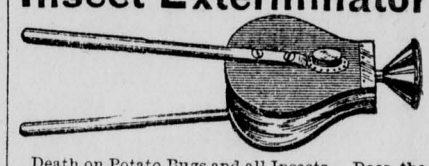
Of course it's imitated—anything good always is—that's endorsement, not a pleasant kind, but still endorsement. HIRES Rootbeer is imitated.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

ELECTRIC Insect Exterminator



Death on Potato Bugs and all Insects. Does the most effectual work with the least labor and smallest cost of any Paris-green or Powder Distributor ever offered. Fully guaranteed. Ask your dealer, or upon receipt of $1.25 sent by express to any address. **CHAS. H. CHILDS & CO., Utica, N. Y.**

NYNU—26

DO N'T DRINK IT! More death caused by **foul water** than by any other cause. Our WELL DRILLING MACHINERY obviates the difficulty and drills wells below surface contaminations and *effectually shuts them out.* There is money in prilling wells with modern and first-class machinery **LOOMIS & NYMAN Tiffin, Ohio.**

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OPIUM and **WHISKY** habits cured. Book sent FREE. DR. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA.

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For **25c.** in stamps we send a 100 PAGE BOOK giving the experience of a practical Poultry Raiser—not an amateur, but a man working for dollars and cents—during 25 years. It teaches how to Detect and Cure Diseases; Feed for Eggs also for Fattening; which Fowls to Save for Breeding; everything requisite for profitable Poultry raising. **BOOK PUBLISHING CO, 134 Leonard Street, New York.**

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

THE FEAR OF THUNDER.

Safest Place is In the House, Where There is No Draught.

"Electric storms are far less dangerous than the majority of people imagine," writes Edward W. Bok. "That a severe lightning storm is terrifying admits of no question, and will sometimes bring uneasiness to the heart of the strongest man. But the real danger is slight. The chance of lightning striking a house for example is not one in a million. Particularly is this true in cities, strung as most of them are with electric wires. The greater danger from electric storms is in the country, and even there the danger may be lessened if the simplest and most common sense of precaution is exercised. The surest electric conductor is a draught and if, when a thunderstorm approaches, it is seen that all windows and doors liable to occasion a draught are kept closed, the danger is at once reduced to a minimum. If a woman is "caught out in a thunderstorm the safest shelter is a house the most dangerous is a tree, particularly an oak tree. It is a peculiar, but nevertheless a proven fact, that the oak is the most susceptible of all trees to a current of electricity. Over 50 per cent of trees struck by lightning storms during one summer, the government statistician tells us, were oaks, while the beech tree was the least harmed. Therefore, the worst possible place of shelter in an electric storm is under an oak tree, while by all odds, the safest place is in the house and out of a draught. * * * The actual danger (from an electric storm) is, in truth, not from the lightning nor the thunder, but from the nervous condition into which women allow themselves to fall. And this is a danger which they can avoid. A little calm thought and a few grains of common sense will do it."

The Vast Wealth In Trees.

From Scribner's.

The timber wealth of the United States gives a yearly product of over two billion dollars, or twice the value of the entire output of all the mines pnt together—gold, silver, coal, iron, copper, zinc, and the rest. This is a resource worth keeping, and yet we are cutting into our capital at the fearful rate of 75 per cent. each year, as only about 25 per cent. of the timber market is represented by new growth. As for losses from fires that are started by locomotives, cattlemen, berrypickers, hunters, and incendiaries it gives a sufficient idea of what they cost us to be told by the Forestry Commissioner of Pennsylvania that his State alone probably suffers to the extent of $30,000,000 annually from this one cause. Not only the trees are lost in these mighty conflagrations; the vegetable mold which would supply fertility to the soil for future agricultural purposes, or food for the roots of a second growth forest, is burnt; and the first step is taken on that easy descent to a landslide or floodbed.

The Tramp Was Cheeky.

A benevolent lady in a Michigan village undertook to fill a hungry tramp who came begging to her door. The saucy fellow found fault with her victuals, laughed at the "patent leather pie," and ended by remarking that he never expected to fully recover from the damaging effects of that meal. When the husband came home at night and heard the story he was mad clear through. "You cowardly chump," said the man to his son, "when you heard that critter talking that way to your mother, why didn't you come and tell me. I'd a walloped him."

"I heard him pa, but I was in the back yard and thought it was you. He went on just the same as you when the grub don't suit, I didn't think anybody else would have the cheek to talk to mother that way."—*Detroit Journal.*

REDUCED RATES TO WASHINGTON.

Single Fare for the Round Trip via Pennsylvania Railroad, account Y. P. S. C. E. Convention.

The Fifteenth International Convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor will be held at Washington, D. C., July 7 to 13, 1896, and for that occasion the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell, from July 6 to 8 inclusive, excursion tickets to Washington and return at *a single fare for the round trip.* These tickets will be good for return passage until July 15 inclusive, but if deposited with the agent at Washington prior to 6.00 p. m., July 14, will be extended to July 31 inclusive.

Full information in regard to rates and time of trains can be obtained upon application to ticket agents.

Excursion tickets for the following side trips will be sold as under:—

From July 7 to 13 inclusive, excursion tickets between Washington and Baltimore and Baltimore and Washington will be sold at $1.25 for the round trip, good for return passage until July 14 inclusive.

From July 6 to 31 excursion tickets from Washington to Gettysburg and return will be sold at $3.35 for the round trip, good to return until July 31 inclusive. On the same days the Western Maryland Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from Baltimore to Gettysburg and return, with same return limit, at $2.15 for the round trip.

From July 6 to 31 excursion tickets will be sold fron Washington to Richmond and return at $4.00; to Petersburg and return at $5.00; to Old Point Comfort and return (all rail) $6.00, (and going all rail and returning by boat) $5.55; to Fredericksburg and return $2.25 These tickets will bear return limit of July 31 inclusive.

All tickets for side trips will be sold only on presentation of return portions of excursion tickets to Washington issued for this occasion

To Tie Makers.

Replying to numerous inquiries, we will buy White Oak and Rock Oak ties, advance goods on them, and allow whatever we can realize from them, paying balance in cash. Specifications are 8½ feet long, 7 in. face, 7 in. thick for first class, and for second class not less than 6 inches face and 6 inches thick.

Dec. 23 tf. J. G. GILLAM.

—The readers of the ITEM in need of hardware will find it to their advantage to buy of D. E. McClain, Saltillo. My stock consists of general hardware, paints, oils, harness, household goods, stoves, furniture, carpets, wall paper, etc. I have employed a competent tinner and am prepared to make good ware or do contract work. Prices very reasonable.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MAPLETON Borough School District for the year ending June, 1896.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand from last year	121 96	
From collector, including taxes of all kinds	683 80	
From state appropriation, year ending June, 1896.	843 65	

EXPENDITURES.

Furnishing house – thirty desks, 1 teacher's desk.		83 50
Repairs—spouting, seats etc.		8 25
Teachers' wages		1015 00
Text books		60 11
Supplies—tablets, ink, pens, pencils, crayon, etc.		128 93
Fuel—coke and wood		53 69
Collector's fees		27 51
Treasurer's fees		30 69
Secretary's salary		12 00
Debt and interest paid		127 22
Other expenses—insurance $29 50, house cleaning $6 00, printing $10 38		45 88
Balance Dr.		56 63
	1649 41	1649 41
Balance in Treasury	56 63	

Account of A. W. Swope, Treasurer, school fund.

DR.		
To amt. from 1894-5	$ 66.09	
" " " collector	494.90	
" " of appropriation	843.65	
" " from special fund	60.00	
CR.		
By vouchers		1407.36
" 2 per cent. as Treasurer		28.15
Balance Dr.		29.13
	1464.64	1464.64
Balance in Treasury	29.13	

Account of A. W. Swope, Treasurer of special school fund for year 1895-6.

DR.		
To amt. from 1894-5	55.87	
" " " collector	161.39	
CR.		
By amt. transferred to regular fund		60.00
" vouchers		127.22
" 2 per cent. as treasurer		2.54
Balance Dr.		27.50
	217.26	217.26
Balance in Treasury	27.50	

ASSETS.

Cash in Treasury	56 63	

LIABILITIES.

Debt of district		306 00
Liabilities in excess of assets	249 37	
	306 00	306 00
Actual debt of district		249 37

We, the undersigned, auditors of Mapleton borough, do hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the treasurer of Mapleton borough school district and find same to be as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals this 3d day of June, A. D., 1896.

J. A. BRUMBAUGH,
L. L. PARKER,
J. H. SHIMER.
Auditors.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.

☞Office on Main street.

DR. W. J. CAMPBELL,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Diseases of women and children a specialty. I am prepared at all times for country practice.

☞Office on Main street, opposite depot.

JOHN C. GARRETT,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
MAPLETON DEPOT, PENN'A.

All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Special attention will be given to collections. 8-18-95.

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—CARPET WEAVER.—

...l dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

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W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
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FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,
IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.

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—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—

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Good Chance,
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At $25.00 Cash, and $5.00 per month for 10 years, your choice of the three properties on Glendower way, or $20.00 down and $3.50 for property on Hill street. No interest charged. Title guaranteed. For further particulars call on or address

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TUB

or SHELL,

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Hiney & Withington,

GENERAL INSURANCE

—AND—

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

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Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance placed with reliable companies. The fire insurance companies represented by us are not connected with the existing combination of fire insurance companies for increasing the rates of insurance on all kinds of property, and we can therefore place fire insurance at lower figures, an item to be considered by the insured. We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Office adjoining Nevell's having Parlors, near the Railroad Depot.

Profits Divided.

As an appreciation of your patronage, we have decided to divide our profits by giving you ten per cent. of your purchase in coupans, redeemable in Triple Plate Silver Knives and Forks.

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Our Styles are Correct,
Our Prices are the Lowest,
Our Terms are Cash.

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(Hazlett Block.) Huntingdon, Pa.

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Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods

we have a new and complete line. If you want

Dry Goods,
Satines,
Wool Challies,
White Goods, Etc.,

we have them, and very cheap, too.

Our line of Hats is complete. Latest styles in

Men's Stiff Hats,
Soft Hats,
Straw Hats,

too, we have. Every one NEW —just came in.

SHOES, SHOES!

If you can't get the kind you want from us you can't get them in Mapleton.

Come and se.

JNO. G. GILLAM.

Mapleton Depot, - - - Penn'a.

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FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

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SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTER, MOULDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

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When it comes to selling SHOES OF ALL KINDS; our prices are the lowest in this vicinity, and we give you good value for a little money, so we think

IT WILL PAY YOU

to examine our stock whether you intend to buy or not at present.

Men's Shoes $1.00 and Upwards,
Ladies' Shoes $1.00 and Upwards.

We also handle a full line of

General Merchandise,

for which we will take PRODUCE in exchange. We give you one advantage, we take produce same as cash for our goods.

A call from you will be greatly appreciated by,

Yours Truly

S. B. MYERS,

Opp. Opera House Huntingdon, Pa.

D. S. DRAKE,

—DEALER IN—

Telephones, Telegraph Outfits, Burglar Alarms, Electric Door Bells, Speaking Tubes, Medical Batteries and all other Electrical Appliances, Typewriters, Mimeographs and Supplies, Camera outfits, Whitley Exercisers, Dumb-Bells and other Athletic Goods, Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes and a full line of Sundries.

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H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. S. McMurtrie, Calvin Green
K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

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